FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1852. [NO. 1809.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

...num, if paid in advance;
...paid during the year of sub-
...$5 00 after the year has

...Semi-Weekly OBSERVER
...in advance: $4 50 if paid
...year of subscription; or $5 00
...ions expired.

...SEMENTS inserted for SIXTY cents
...re, and thirty cents for each
...ion. Yearly advertisements
...at reasonable rates. Ad-
...ected to state the number of
...they will be continued till
...accordingly.

...to Editors must be post-paid.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE DELIBERATE IRISH EXILES.

...ion of the Friends of the
...Gen. Meagher, and Mit-
...on yesterday in the second
...at about half-past twelve
...ere detained two hours
...ous species of some unex-
...ment of the cars. The del-
...Baltimore was quite a large
...as we have been informed,
...hundred. They were met
...committee, and conducted
...Hall, whence, soon after
...escorted by a large acces-
...ing friends of our own
...in procession to the Pre-

...Rooms being the only one in
...Mansion any thing like
...accommodating so large a depu-
...ation met them there. On
...rooms, and the preliminary
...Dr. Chaisty, of Balti-
...part of the delegation from
...essed the President at length
...of their visit, and presented
...very numerously signed, pray-
...necessary intervention of this
...with that of Great Britain to
...either execution of the sentence
...and to grant them their liber-
...Gen. Editor of the Boston
...presented a petition from Bos-
...adjoining towns and ville-
...over 5000 signatures were
...Hughes addressed the Presi-
...fervor, eloquence, and a-

...addresses the PRESIDENT re-

...quite natural that natives
...living in the United States
...sympathy and commis-
...of their countrymen who
...doomed to a long imprison-
...ment land. Indeed, all the
...have but lament severe suf-
...exists, and by whatever
...acquainted with the me-
...have presented. It is
...and contains suggestions
...to weigh with all just
...fail to awaken in every
...ence for the accomplish-
...same object. Frankness,
...me to say, that the re-
...actions cannot be made the
...final proceedings; yet any
...lies in aid of your wishes,
...compatible with duty and
...most cheerfully rendered.
...be well settled, and which
...sary to all national in-
...nation cannot claim
...with the internal con-
...The United States gov-
...ght not to yield to any
...United States; and there-
...ginia, it has cautiously
...upon or exercising any
...herself. It has never,
...ntered in such a case

...Father of his country
...the United States, his
...Gen. Lafayette, be-
...a brother, became a
...ty in Austria. The Pre-
...earnestly and importu-
...to interfere officially for
...but this he steadily declined,
...time he made every
...effort to accomplish a
...his own heart. I shall
...of this precedent, and,
...whom I consult on
...this, shall consider what
...end of your object consist-
...principle.

...friends, sir, will proba-
...tion that nothing could
...divert the desired object
...advance, which might be
...decisive, according to the
...and the well-settled prin-
...law. Nor can I so far
...false to the dignity of
...as to make any applica-
...to another Government,
...Government might treat with
...be justified in so doing by
...international law. You refer
...been done in regard to M.
...But in his case this Govern-
...ment's representation or applica-
...tion in favor against which he
...alleged offences. The re-
...of this Government was made
...application to Austria.

...own citizens, the case
...different. The paternal care
...and love for the welfare of our
...citizens justify such intercession for
...them. This has been done by my
...predecessors, in several
...cases, and we have never interfered
...with the government and its subjects or
...citizens, except that it would give me
...pleasure to see the prisoners to
...whom I refer set at liberty.
...What will happen—which I hope
...may be soon—should they see fit to come to this country, they will find a safe asylum, and full protection under its laws.

"Accept, sir, for yourself and your friends, my respects and good wishes."

At the close of these ceremonies the party returned in the same order that they had observed on their entrance.

A complimentary dinner, given to the deputations from abroad by the Irish citizens of Washington, came off last evening at Carusi's Saloon, to which some two or three hundreds sat down. As might be supposed on such an occasion, every thing went off most joyously. Addresses were delivered by Senator Douglas, G. W. Custis, Esq., Mr. McGhee, and other gentlemen.

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23, 1852.

Washburn *v.* Humphreys, from Guilford. Submitted by Kerr for Plaintiff, and Miller for Defendant.

Fawcett *v.* Adams, from Orange. Argued by Norwood and J. H. Bryan for the Plaintiff, and Miller for Defendant.

Holmes *v.* Hawes, in Equity, from New Hanover. Argued by W. H. Haywood for Plaintiff, and Iredell for Defendant.

Dean *v.* King, from Guilford. Argued by Miller for Defendant, and Kerr for Plaintiff.

McGilbony *v.* Mills, from Guilford, (two cases.) Argued by Miller for Defendant, and Kerr for Plaintiff.

Stanly *v.* Hendricks, from Guilford.—Argued by Miller for Plaintiff.

Richardson *v.* Strong, from Granville. Argued by J. H. Bryan for Defendant.

Hampton *v.* Brown, from Davidson.—Argued by Miller for Defendant.

Johnson *v.* Farlow, from Randolph.—Argued by Miller for Plaintiff.

Overman *v.* Cobbe, from Randolph. Argued by Miller for Defendant.

SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Martin *v.* Amos, from Stokes. Submitted by Miller for Plaintiff, and Morehead for Defendant.

Phillips *v.* Allen, from Rockingham.—Submitted by Morehead for Plaintiff, and Miller for Defendant.

Moore *v.* May, (two cases—one in law, the other in equity.) Argued by Donnell and Moore for Plaintiff, and Biggs for Defendant.

Clark *v.* Hoyt, in Equity, from Martin. Argued by Moore and Biggs for Plaintiff, and Donnell for Defendant.—*Ral. Reg.*

Kossuth's Mother not Dead.—The latest advices from Pesth, dated December 20, state that the report which had been in circulation that the mother of Kossuth had deceased, was entirely erroneous. This statement is confirmed by the Vienna papers.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICERS.—The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot gives the following catalogue of the Locofoco officers of the House of Representatives for the past two or three years:

The Democratic majority in the House has been unfortunate, for some years past, in its selections of its *good men* for the officers of the House. At one time, it selected and honored Mr. McNulty, by making him Clerk of the House. All remember how he turned out.

At a later period it selected B. F. Brown, the author of the two-faced biography of General Cass, as a most suitable man to be the doorkeeper of the House. But before the election, he was detected in some forgery matters and took to his heels and ran away.

Next, by means of a coalition and bargain, William J. Brown was put in nomination for Speaker of the House, and came within one vote of being elected, by the combined support of the Southern and Northern Democrats and the Ultra Abolitionists; but the bargain was smoked out just in time to prevent his election.

And now it has come to light that the Democracy has elected the author of the *Fancy Letter* to the Clerkship of the House, and still retains him in that responsible position, without any mark of its disapprobation or condemnation of what the records of a Court show that he has done."

The Plank Road.—To-day, we have the pleasure of stating, that the entire amount of stock required to be taken, to construct the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road to this place, has been secured, and the engineer has commenced the location af the road.—*Salem Press.*

Kossuth did not get one cent of "material aid," from the politicians or others, in this quarter. Brown's Hotel bill for him and his suite, will amount to $5,000. If this had been paid him in cash, instead of meat, champagne and segars, it would have put two American soldiers on the Black sea, and fed them six months, if before that time, they had not been shot. *Washington Correspondent of N. Y. Express.*

MARRIED,

At Cane Creek Factory, by Nathan Stout, Esq., Mr. FRANCIS STOUT to Miss MARY E. PUGH; all of Alamance county.

At the residence of Mrs. Frances Pemberton, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. A. Richardson, Mr. JOHN C. McCAIN to Miss ELIZA JONES ALLEN; all of Montgomery county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 29—Str Evergreen, with goods S W Tillinghast & Co, A A McKethan, Rockfish Co, J H & J Martine, A C Hart, Ray & Pearce, N K McDuffie, E J Hale & Son, R Mitchell, N McLean, W R Love, H Branson & Son, Douglas & Rollins, W Bell, J J & R Gilchrist, C S Johnson, W Draughon, J & T Waddill, S J Hinsdale, C T Haigh & Son, W F Cowan, Mrs S J Hart, H Ledford, B Rose & Son, M McKinnon, B A Howell, W Winslow, W B Wright, J D Williams, H A London, W H Lutterloh.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 24—Brig Warren Brown from Bermuda; Schrs. Jonas Smith from New York, Topaz and Samuel Hyman from Mattamuskeet. 25—Br. Brigs Compeer from Jamaica; Ohio from Turk's Island; Schrs. Luck from Elizabeth City, Dixon Swindell from Mattamuskeet.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1852.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—The Raleigh Register aptly calls attention to the important facts, that the next Legislature of North Carolina will, under the State Constitution, have the duty to perform of fixing, *for twenty years to come*, the fifty Senatorial Districts; and, under the Constitution of the United States, of fixing, for ten years to come, the eight Congressional Districts. It will also have a Senator in Congress to elect, in place of Mr. Mangum, whose term will expire on the 4th of March 1853.

There never has been a Legislature of this State which was called on to discharge more important political duties—duties the good or ill performance of which is calculated to exercise a more powerful influence on our State and national destiny.

The Whigs will therefore see how essential it is that they be up and doing. This is the year to triumph. Next year will be too late. The evil will then be irremediable.

We hope it is only necessary to remind our Whig friends of the facts, and of the *manner* in which an accidental Locofoco majority in the Legislature of 1842 districted the State, so as to stifle the voice of the people.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—For some time past it has been known that Mr. FILLMORE has entertained a decided aversion to being a candidate for re-election to the high office which he has filled so well. This fact has filled the Whigs with anxious forebodings; for they feel that the wise, and patriotic, and prudent course of Mr. Fillmore, in every station he has ever filled, but especially in that which has brought him so prominently before the Union and the world, has given him a hold upon the public confidence superior to that attained by any man now living, not even excepting HENRY CLAY. They feel that under his banner they *ought to* prevail at the next election, and that under it they are more likely to prevail than under that of any other leader.

In this state of things, it is with very great pleasure that we see the following statements, which we have no doubt are altogether true:—

The Republic says:

"We have met with a paragraph in the letter of a Washington correspondent to a northern paper, stating that the friends of President Fillmore had called upon him and requested him to decline becoming a candidate at the approaching presidential election. We have reason to believe that precisely the contrary is the truth, and that the friends of Mr. Fillmore have called upon him with the view of dissuading him from the expression of any such determination."

"Ion," the well-informed correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says:

"The news of the day is that Mr. Fillmore has given his friends to understand that, in conformity with their wishes, he will consent to have his name used as a candidate for the next presidency. Mr. Fillmore, as I learn from the best authority, came to this decision yesterday.

"For some time past it has been doubted whether Mr. Fillmore would consent to be a candidate, for the reason that he had wished to withdraw from that position by making a declination in his message. A majority of the cabinet advised against such a declination in the message, as it would tend to distract the whig party in Virginia, which was about to come into power under the new constitution of that State. Yielding to the wishes of his friends, Mr. Fillmore consented that the proposed declination be omitted from the message; and, after some hesitation since the unfavorable result of the Virginia election, he has agreed to put himself in the hands of his friends, and abide by the decision of the Whig National Convention upon his claims to election at the next presidency.

"This coup d'etat completely confuses all the arrangements which had just been made by the friends of General Scott to bring him out as the whig candidate on the compromise ground. In fact, it may entirely defeat every movement in favor of General Scott as the whig nominee.—The whig candidate is likely to be either Fillmore, Webster, or Crittenden."

The Raleigh Star mentions in connection with the office of Governor, the name of the Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER of Chatham, "one of the ablest, and purest, and best, and soundest Whigs of the country—a statesman, whose commanding talents, suavity of manners, conservative principles, and dignity and weight of character eminently qualify him to adorn the Chair of State—to push forward every great work of reform and improvement that may tend to the perfection of well regulated popular government, promote the prosperity and happiness of the people, and give just and expansive power and influence to the State."

FIRE.—We are sorry to learn that the steam saw mill of Edward Lewis, Esq. at Lumberton, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. The loss is probably $5000 to $6000. It is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary.

VIRGINIA ENTERPRISE.—A petition has been presented to the Legislature of Virginia for the establishment of a line of steamers between the waters of the James River and Europe.

And the people of Norfolk are agitating the project of a rail road from that place to Petersburg, with a view to the shortest and most speedy route to Lynchburg, and the western part of the State, as well as Tennessee.

It is manifest that Virginia is stretching her arms in all directions, North, South, East and West, for the trade to which her large territory and population, and extensive resources, entitle her. The State itself is a liberal patron of all public enterprises, having already invested about twelve millions of dollars in public works; and it is remarkable that in the aggregate these works already pay nearly the interest on the entire cost, with of course a prospect of being largely profitable hereafter. If to this return of interest we add the increased value of property, the increased product to which the farmers and manufacturers have been stimulated by the increased facilities of getting to market, the increased population and the better means of sustaining that increase,—these investments may be regarded as worth more than fifty millions to Virginia. We say nothing of the character of the State, so immeasurably elevated by its public spirit, for that cannot be computed in dollars and cents.

We rejoice in the reflection that our own State is not altogether inactive in this struggle for the trade of the world, and for the development of the capabilities of the great West. The renovation of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, now going on with great spirit, will wipe out one reproach. The speedy construction of the Wilmington and Manchester Road will add a new laurel to the brow of Wilmington. The opening of the Deep River navigation will bring North Carolina Coal into successful competition with the seven millions of tons of that necessary of life now annually sent to market by Pennsylvania alone. The various Plank Roads, already finished or in process of construction, will furnish the true farmers' highways, on which he can himself convey his own produce to market. But all these are eclipsed by the great work, by far the most gigantic ever undertaken in this State, of the Central Rail Road. We confess our surprise at the rapidity with which this work is pressed forward. It exceeds all calculations. And yet we might have looked for such things from the well known go-ahead character of him who was so fortunately induced to take charge of it, and in whose hands no work, public or private, ever was suffered to lag or to fail. Nor will this, the greatest of all his and the State's enterprises.

When we had written thus far, our attention was attracted to the following, which may serve as a fit conclusion to the above rambling thoughts:—

In the course of his remarks to the late Southwestern Railroad Convention, Mr. J. P. Benjamin, the distinguished lawyer of New Orleans, thus expressed his opinion of intervention:

Mr. Benjamin concluded by a digression on the general result of railroads. It has been the fashion of late to sneer at our forefathers and the principles inculcated by the founders of this country. It has been stated, and it is openly avowed by some, that we must go abroad and spread republican principles in foreign countries. *That was not our mission; our aim ought to be far higher, far nobler.* Anxious as he might be to see republican principles spread over the entire surface of the globe, he was not in favor of seeing them enforced by the bayonet, but by the peaceful conquest of railroads. Our *mission* was to convert the vast wastes and wilderness of the country into smiling pastures and fertile fields. The whistle of the steam engine was more consonant to the ears of the people than the trumpet of war. He for one did not wish to see this Government intervene in the affairs of foreign nations; he desired to see this country *grow up, by the regular growth of sound muscular stength, to a sturdy manhood.* The *example* of such a country would be a more efficient intervention than that of the sword; it would do more to effect the spread of republican principles than all the cartridge-boxes in the universe. It would be a practical intervention such as Washington himself would have approved of—a peaceful and quiet intervention, and the only one which the good sense of the American people will tolerate. [Mr. Benjamin sat down amidst loud and long-continued and well-deserved applause.]

LANCASTER, Jan. 23.

Discharge of the Christiana Prisoners.—The bills preferred against the Christiana prisoners for murder and riot were returned this morning by the Grand Jury, "no bills," and all the prisoners were discharged by John L. Thompson, Esq. District Attorney.

This is one of the most disgraceful results that we have ever had to record. A grand jury, presumed to be sworn to do their duty, refuse to take any step to punish the perpetrators of one of the most daring and notorious outrages ever committed.

LOUISIANA SENATOR.—J. P. Benjamin, Whig, has been elected U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Downs, whose term will expire March 3, 1853. Mr. Benjamin, we understand, is a native of this town.

CONGRESS.

On a careful examination of the proceedings of the Senate, during the week in which our Washington papers were ice-bound, we find nothing of interest in addition to what was noticed in our last.

On Monday last, Mr. Hale presented two petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, a debate of great interest to the hangers-on about Washington, but of little real importance, took place in regard to the arrangements entered into by the Secretary of State for the payment of the funds due to Mexico under the late Treaty of peace. The more rabid part of the Locofocos impeached the economy and the fairness of that arrangement, by which the Barings, in London, Howland & Aspinwall, in New York, and Corcoran & Riggs, of Washington, should have the payment of three millions of the indemnity at 3¼ per cent. premium—they paying that premium. They founded their complaints on a statement of Duff Green, and his son, that they had offered more advantageous terms. But the Whigs were not alone in defending Mr. Webster from this attack. Mr. Bayley of Virginia, in a long and able speech, showed that Mr. Webster had made a more advantageous arrangement than Mr. Walker did, when he was Secretary of the Treasury; and he charged Benjamin Green, Duff Green's son, when Secretary of Legation in Mexico, with having pocketed the $275,000 indemnity money, which Mexico paid to a Mr. Vox there for us in 1844, but which never got through him into our treasury. Duff Green authorised a member to deny this; but Mr. Bayley stated that he could prove it.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says,

"There is some curious undertone, or drift wood, in this debate, which is of interest. Mr. Disney, of Ohio, pitched into Mr. Houston, of Alabama, now chairman of the Ways and Means, because, it is believed, Houston was made chairman instead of himself. This is an important chairmanship, and Mr. Bayly was dethroned to make way for Mr. Houston. The member who has it is the official premier of the House, with privileges and prerogatives no other member has, and hence the post is coveted. Disney expected it as the rival of Mr. Speaker Boyd. He took the opportunity in this debate to attack Mr. Houston for reporting such a bill—Andrew Johnson to-day pitched into Bayly to punish him for past transgressions. Mr. Allen, of Mass., exhibits symptoms of going into the debate, and renewing his war upon Mr. Webster."

Several of the Ohio members had a long personal altercation, during this debate, growing out of their votes respecting Kossuth. And Messrs. Rantoul, Allen, and Davis, all of Massachusetts, had a set-to in relation to Mr. Webster, and Allen's charge against him last year (renewed in this debate,) of corruptly receiving $50,000 from people in Massachusetts.

The territory of Utah, its affairs, its Mormonism, its Delegate in Congress, Mr. Bernhisel, his character and the manner of his election, came in for a share of attention during the week. In the course of this debate, Mr. Cartter of Ohio, asked whether polygamy is not tolerated and justified in this Territory, and whether the delegate is not liable to the suspicion, current every where, that he is a polygamist?

A Member. What if he is?

Mr. Cartter. If he is, there is one vote upon this floor which will vote him out of this hall. I will not consent to sit here with any man who openly defies the laws of his country.

On Monday last, petitions were presented in favor of the establishment of a Mint at New York, and asking modifications of the tariff.

The discussion of the Mexican Indemnity was resumed.

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD. The Reports of the President and of the Superintendent of this Road show, that about 8 miles were finished with the new heavy T rail, and it is expected that the whole road will be finished by September next. All the sills and iron have been engaged and are in process of delivery. The entire cost, so far, is a little less than $5000 per mile, including iron and all charges, and is greater in proportion than the remainder will cost. A locomotive and several burden cars have been purchased.

STATE GEOLOGIST.—We learn from the Raleigh papers that Prof. Emmons arrived in that City on the 21st inst., and immediately proceeded to Chatham for the purpose of examining the coal-fields; after which he will proceed to the East, and beginning with the Swamp Lands, make the survey, Geological, &c., directed by the last Legislature.

VALUE OF NEGROES.—The average price of the 193 negroes sold by the Executors of the late Mr. Hines, was $573. The highest price of which we have heard.

ALABAMA.—The Union State Convention of Alabama has recommended the holding of a Union National Convention at Washington City in June next. The Convention appointed Mr. Clemens, Dem. and Mr. Belser, Whig, Delegates from the State at large.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—We copied in the last Observer, an article from the Greensborough Patriot, defining the position of the Western Whigs as to the approaching State Convention. We publish below an article from the Elizabeth City "Old North State" as expressing the opinion of the Whigs of that section of the State, in direct opposition to the views of the Patriot, though not intended as a reply to the latter.

The Patriot and the Old North State are, we believe, the only papers which have remarked upon the sectional questions likely to occur in the Convention.—But, their articles show the feeling which exists to some extent in each section, and which must be expected to be encountered in the Convention.

DUTY OF THE WHIGS.

In the last Gubernatorial election the Whigs of North Carolina, who constitute a large majority of the population, were defeated for want of Union, and entire confidence in the Candidate selected for their standard bearer, joined with an overweening confidence in their own strength. The same causes will inevitably produce like results; it therefore behoves the party to organize early in every county of the State—appoint delegates to the State Convention and determine to support with the entire strength of the party the nominee.

That this may be done it is important that the State Convention be as numerously attended as possible, that the strong men of the party from each county attend it, and that *all questions* likely to create *sectional* discussions be banished from the Convention. That there are questions calculated to produce irritation, distrust, and an entire disruption of party ties, no one, at all conversant with the party politics of the State, will for a moment doubt.

The East cannot and will not support the Candidate of any Convention, which shall show a disposition to tamper with the present basis of representation, or the present distribution of the School Fund of the State; and it would be worse than madness for our Western brethren to hope to succeed without our co-operation. Mutual forbearance and respect for the existing Constitution and laws should actuate the Whig party, the slightest division of sentiment producing acrimony will inevitably result in the discomfiture of the party in the approaching contest.

Another thing should be recollected, that the State election will exert a powerful influence upon the Presidential; and though we admit that, in the main, our State officers should be chosen with reference to State politics, yet National issues and results should not entirely be lost sight of.

North Carolina has so long held rank among the Whig States of the Union, that we should feel great shame to see in the November election, her proud Whig banner trailing in the dust and she fast bound to the car of Locofocoism.

We do not say that the election of a Loco Foco Governor in August would actually produce this result; but we are of the opinion that it would tend greatly to do so.

We know, that among the prominent men of the Whig party, there is much distrust, and that this is sometimes exhibited in nominations and in caucuses; but these gentleman should recollect that he, who for a personal pique, does aught to the injury of his party, acts the part of a traitor to that party; and they should further recollect that these prospects of ultimate success in their political aspirations, if they have any, are intimately connected with that of the Whig party, and that in doing anything to lessen the chances of those politically allied to them, they are pursuing a suicidal policy.

We sincerely trust that entire harmony may prevail in the Whig Councils, knowing that if it does, success will assuredly crown the efforts of the party to which we are attached.

THE LATE COLD WEATHER.—The Thermometer at the North indicated a greater degree of cold than has been experienced for 15 or 20 years. In Maryland it ranged 4 to 6 below zero. In Western Virginia, 13 below. In Western New York 17 below. At Quebec, 25 below.

At Asheville, N. C. at day light on Tuesday the 20th, the thermometer was 7 degrees below zero.

The Potomac, the Susquehanna, the Hudson and East Rivers at New York city were all frozen firmly over, and people and vehicles crossed them on the ice. The Susquehanna river appeared to be one solid block of ice, supposed to be from ten to fifteen feet thick. The railroad track across it worked admirably. Baggage and freight were carried over on this; the passengers taken across comfortably on sleighs.

It is estimated that 15,000 persons crossed between New York and Brooklyn on the morning of Tuesday the 20th, including male and female, old and young. As seen from an elevated position, the river presented an animated and beautiful spectacle. As far as as the sight could extend, the water was entirely hid from view by its icy covering, sparkling and shining in the rays of the morning sun. In all directions were little knots of the venturous few, struggling along, and picking their way. At the Fulton ferry, an animated line extended from one shore to the other, including ladies not a few. Suddenly the fall of the tide broke up the ice, and many persons were carried down stream. It is believed that all were rescued, though they were in great peril, and rescued with difficulty.

M. Kossuth, on his journey westward, arrived at Pittsburgh on Thursday last

THE IRISH EXILES.—We refer the reader to the reply of the President to the deputation, consisting of hundreds of Baltimore and Boston people, who presented petitions signed by many thousands of persons, asking his interference in favor of the pardon by the British government of the several Irishmen now under sentence for sedition. We are happy to see that the President, as usual, has said just what is right, and in the right way. He will no more attempt to interfere with the internal affairs of other governments, than he would allow of such interference by them with ours. Indeed it is astonishing that every one of these thousands of memorialists did not himself at once perceive the folly and impropriety of the request.

The receipts of the S. C. Rail Road, during the year 1851, amounted to $1,600,717 98. The expenses $391,606 89. Two dividends, amounting to $271,600 were paid, and $154,328 24 of interest on debt; and still a surplus of profit accumulated amounting to $183,782 85. This is a handsome business.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—The New Orleans Delta publishes the following report of the examination by the Recorder of an "ambitious loafer" of New Orleans. The trial actually occurred, and is a good hit at the projects of the Lopez and Kossuth liberty crusaders. The Delta says:

One of the John Smiths, and to our mind the veritable one, was taken before Recorder Caldwell yesterday to answer for being dangerous, suspicious and a bore. When asked what he did to obtain a living, John stated that he was a patriot of the highest stamp. Of the low and groveling workings of democracy he had become tired, and he was just preparing for a crusade through the monarchies of Europe to get up a revolutionizing fund, for the overthrow of the existing state of affairs in the U. S., and of substituting therefor the ancient and honorable order of Kingcraft!

Surprised at John's impudence, the Recorder opened his eyes and stared.

John, nothing daunted and regardless of the imputations of traitorhood which seemed to be gathering thick around him, continued—"Have I not as good a right to engage in a revolutionary crusade as any other man, and if I can raise the required fund and conduct a monarchical revolution to a successful issue, then may I not become a King? for Monarchies, unlike Republics, are not ungrateful. And when I am a King, imagine for a moment the immeasurable distance which will exist between my royal self and your honor, and the power which I shall have over humbler destinies. Would it not be well, then, to be wise in time, and indulge in no magisterial attempt to interfere with my holy revolutionizing mission?"

At this stage of Mr. Smith's oration, he was interrupted by the Recorder with the announcement—"*Work-house for thirty days.*"

Doubtless a similar sentence faithfully executed, would tend greatly to the quieting of those restless spirits who wish to revolutionize the world, but in the case of Mr. Smith we submit that the Recorder has erred. Instead of the work-house, he ought, by all means to be sent to Europe. His advent in the Eastern world as the advocate of 'forcible intervention' in American affairs would doubtless be hailed with acclamations, and his eloquent harangues and calls for 'material aid,' *a la Kossuth*, would soon build up a John Smith Fund.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—A late report of Mr. Matsell, Chief of the Police Department in New York City, embraces a statement of the number of arrests, causes, &c. from the organization of the Department (6½ years ago,) to Dec. 31st, 1851.

It appears that in this period of 6½ years, 180,646 persons have been arrested for various offences. Of this number 149,792 arrests have been made for offences resulting from the free use of liquors!—100 persons have been arrested charged with the commission of murder; averaging 15½ persons for each year. But it is remarked that of the whole number of murders, but one has been committed with the view of obtaining money.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British mail steam ship America arrived at Halifax at midnight on Saturday.

The Markets.—The sales of Cotton since the departure of the Asia on the 3d inst., comprised 48,000 bales. The quotations were, Fair Orleans 5d.; Upland 4⅓d.; and Middling Upland 4¼d. Flour was firm. Corn was improving. Sugar had declined. Trade in Manchester was active. Money was steady.

France was quiet. It was reported that a serious misunderstanding had occurred between the President and Lord Normanby relative to Belgium, and that the latter was about to return to England. The promulgation of the new Constitution had been deferred for ten days.

The correspondent of the London Daily News says he is informed that the first article of the constitution is as follows:

"The President of the Republic takes the title of Emperor."

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

From the Scientific American.

COFFEE—ITS NATURE, CONSUMPTION, AND USES.

The coffee plant is a native of Yemen, in Arabia; the time of its introduction into Europe is unknown; it is mentioned in a work published in 1573, by a German physician named L. Rauwolff. The Turks have Coffeehouses in which they meet to sip their brown liquid, and chat together like Englishmen in their alehouses. Coffeehouses are common in Germany, and were, at one time, more common in England than at the present moment. The first Coffeehouse opened in London was by a merchant of Turkey named Edwards; this was in 1652. Coffee was in public use before that time in France.

When coffee was first introduced into Britain it met with the most furious opposition from old and young, grave and gay, men and women fair. In 1674 the women of England petitioned Parliament against allowing the use of coffee, in which petition it was stated "that men, by its use, become like the desert of Arabia, and that if its use was persisted in, the off-spring of the mighty Anglo Saxon ancestors would dwindle into a succession of apes and pigmies; and on a domestic message, a husband would stop on the way to drink a couple of cups of coffee." Here we see the fair sex jealous for the honor of good old English ale; and the question is, were they not right? Coffee, however, had, and still has its advocates; it has been stated by them, that wherever it has been introduced, drunkenness has become less frequent and the people more sober. We have no statistics to prove or disprove this statement, but it may justly be assumed to be true.

In the reign of Charles II Coffeehouses were shut up in London by Proclamation, in which it was stated, "the retailing of coffee, a nimisled solution, spread lies, scandalized great men and might be considered a common nuisance." This arbitrary act occasioned violent discontent, and permission was given to open the Coffeehouses again, but the landlords were forbid to have newspapers or papers on their premises. The Coffeehouses had become political clubs now.

Four kinds of coffee are known—Mocha, which is the best, comes down the Persian Gulf from Arabia; its berries are of a middling size, round and plump, and of a greenish color. It sells dearer than any other. The next best is Java, which is grown in the Island of that name, and it is cultivated by the Dutch. The other two kinds are the Brazilian and West India, which are very similar. A [illegible] is a light [illegible]

The quantity and effects of the different [illegible] the manner in which it is [illegible] Turks roast [illegible] just before [illegible] This is the best [illegible] its favor if exposed [illegible] The reason of this [illegible] this is volatile [illegible] evaporates when [illegible] To roast coffee [illegible] be done by an invention [illegible] England; it consists in using a copper drum silvered inside, into which are placed the beans, and the drum made to revolve above the fire until the beans are done. It is best not to overroast them.

The peculiar principle of coffee is the caffein, which was discovered by Robiquet in 1821; it is a very active principle and affects the urinary organs. Water saturated with coffee was first used by Cadet, in the Russian Hospital of Dieppe, in the treatment of intermittent fevers; it was also given as a powder now. In eighty cases not one resisted its effects. Homœopathic practitioners also use it with success.

As an article of diet and as a beverage, coffee has become quite a favorite, if we may judge from the quantity consumed. Nearly three HUNDRED millions pounds were imported into the United States in 1850; the value of this was $11,215,000. No country in the world consumes so much coffee in proportion to its inhabitants as ours. Thus, last year, the average amount of coffee consumed by each man, woman and child was over seven pounds. The consumption of coffee has greatly increased in England, and it does not appear that the fears of the old English matrons, about their sons becoming monkeys by its use are yet realized.

Coffee is now very generally used by all European, as well as the old Turks, and in almost all American families; for a breakfast beverage. Its effects upon the human system may be peculiar, but general use has not yet developed anything extraordinary produced by it, except it may be the healthy appearance and rugged strength of some French miners, who use it in large quantities; this fact was brought before the Academy of Sciences in Paris last year. In some armies and navies, coffee has been wisely substituted for grog; it would be well if this were the case in every single instance. In cold weather coffee is an agreeable and safe stimulant. It was noticed that those French soldiers who had saved some coffee and sugar during the terrible retreat from Moscow, stood the cold much better than those who had none. Coffee affects the nerves of some people in a most singular manner, by making them tremble and feverish. No person so affected should use it. As a general thing, for almost every person, we believe it is a healthy and pleasant beverage. In England all the coffee is adulterated with yellow dock root ground up along with the beans; the law allows of this adulteration, and yet, for all this, the coffee there sells for about double the price it does in the United States.

Every family should buy their own beans and roast and grind them, for much of our ground coffee is also adulterated with roasted corn and peas. These adulterations are not the least unhealthy, but there is no earthly use of anybody paying for corn instead of coffee, while they can do it to suit themselves.

When we reflect upon the great quantity of coffee now consumed by us every year, how that the consumption has increased from a little over four millions of pounds, in 1790, to over one hundred and forty-four millions of pounds, in 1850, we cannot shut our eyes to the seeming necessity of growing coffee for ourselves.

Our Southern States can surely raise good coffee; they beat the world for cotton and rice, both of which were introduced from foreign countries, and coffee we think can be successfully cultivated as these have been.

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE DARLINGTON FLAG.

MANURING COTTON LANDS.

Mr. Editor: Having promised, at the last meeting of our District Agricultural Society, to give an accurate statement of the result of the application of Gypsum or Plaster on the production of Cotton, I herewith furnish you with the following as the result of the experiment made on twenty rows of cotton, two acres in length, ten of which were plastered and ten without any, and treated in every way similarly. The land, old and much worn, had one-eighth of a bushel of plaster applied per acre, the cost of which did not exceed 12½ cents.

Ten Rows Plastered.

First picking, 11th Sept.	71
Second, 7th Oct.	128
Third, 18th Nov.	72
Total	271

Ten Rows not Plastered.

First picking,	48
Second,	118
Third,	68
Total	234

Making a difference of 37 pounds in favor of the rows to which plaster was applied, and which produced at the rate of 711 pounds per acre, giving a difference in favor of the use of plaster of 97 pounds to the acre. By reference to the dates of the respective pickings, another material advantage appears—the greatest disparity is in the first earliest picking, which shows that the maturity of plants is hastened by the application of the plaster. The size of the cotton wool is greatly improved by its use, the difference equally as apparent as between manured and non-manured land. I have used the plaster only during the two last crops, both of which satisfy me to continue to do so, and to a greater extent.

It may be used to a greater advantage on matured than on non-manured, and on high dry land than on flat or damp land.

T. C. LAW.

Hartsville, Nov. 22, 1851.

Agricultural Axioms.—In no department is Bacon's celebrated maxim, "Knowledge is power," worth more than in agriculture. Hence no farmer can be accounted skillful in his profession, who does not avail himself of the information, to be derived from the experience of others, and who does not improve his knowledge of husbandry, by the perusal of the ablest works which have been written on that subject. It is absurd to imagine that the communication of knowledge which has promoted the advancement of every other art, should be of no use in agriculture.

Endeavor to raise good grain, for it will always sell, even in years of plenty; whereas if it is only in dear and scarce seasons, that there is a demand for grain of an inferior quality.

Let your stock of cattle, horses, &c., be of the best sorts, and more remarkable for real utility than for beauty or fashion.

Be not above your profession, and always consider it as the first that any man can follow.

Admit no guest for a year's house, who cannot live up to the good rules of his own country.

No farmer ought to endeavor to cultivate more land than he can manage to advantage. It is better to till twenty acres well than one hundred in a slovenly manner.

A man's owning a large farm is no excuse for his poor tillage. What he cannot improve, he need not undertake to cultivate.

A large farm, without skill, capital and industry, is a plague to its owner. It is like what somebody said said of self-righteousness, the more you have of it the worse you are off.

A Pic-Nic Party and an Escape.—All who have been over the Connecticut river railroad in Vermont, the high, narrow, uncovered bridge over the Deerfield river, just this side of Greenfield. It was the theatre of what our heading describes, as the afternoon train came down on Saturday. The cars, behind time, were pushing rapidly ahead, and a footman found himself near the middle of the bridge, as they approached with lightning speed. He could not get off the bridge at either end before they would be upon him,—the space at the side of the track was too narrow, and sloped too precipitately to make it a safe resort—the jump to the ice below even Sam Patch would have shrunk from—the shrill alarm of the thundering engine warned our hero that he must think and act quick; there was a trough-like space under the track—he dove into it between the rails, and hugging his narrow retreat, the train swept over him and left him unharmed. But what must have been his emotions between the discovery of his danger and its passage! How thought must have quickened and the blood chilled! Not all in his situation would have had the presence of mind that secured the only retreat left him.—*Springfield Repub.*

The amount of capital invested in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, castings, wrought iron, and pig iron, in the several States of the Union, according to the census of 1850, are as follows;—Pennsylvania, it will be remarked, ranks far above all the other States, except Massachusetts:

Pennsylvania,	$27,147,404
New York,	14,995,272
New Hampshire,	15,626,900
Vermont,	1,504,720
New Jersey,	4,554,827
Maryland,	5,029,750
North Carolina,	1,216,300
Georgia,	1,874,656
Mississippi,	138,000
Kentucky,	2,091,720
Missouri,	970,100
Wisconsin,	162,575
Indiana,	386,445
Louisiana,	255,000
Massachusetts,	34,622,322
Ohio,	5,354,670
Maine,	4,161,300
Rhode Island,	8,369,270
Delaware,	997,100
Virginia,	4,077,811
South Carolina,	1,040,960
Alabama,	887,025
Texas,	24,000
Tennessee,	2,596,400
Iowa,	15,500
Illinois,	479,900
Michigan,	304,450
Arkansas,	16,500
District of Columbia,	99,700

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

PLANK ROADS AND STEAM CARRIAGES.

To the Editors: In your article the other day, about Mr. Ex-Secretary Walker, (in Europe,) you say that it is our destiny to fight England, not on battle-fields, but in work-shops, foundries, ship-yards, etc. I go in for some of that, to-wit:—Oliver Evans, who had much to do with introducing high-pressure steam engines, which the English at one time called American engines,—was among the first to maintain that steam could be economically used to propel carriages; and his views were based upon plans of considerable merit, and calculations supported by experiment; and he actually ran a singular carriage—a dredging scow upon wheels—for a short distance, sufficient to demonstrate that his machinery would work with some efficiency. Others in this country have made steam carriages, for common roads, and skill in the construction of locomotives abounds in our work-shops. We may therefore deem ourselves capable of contending, with success, for the power of *establishing* steam locomotion on common roads, if we can show that we have some advantages that the English do not possess. Such an advantage we have in Plank Roads, which require a traction of 23 pounds per ton; while the very best English roads require 46 pounds traction; and the Macadam roads, upon which the English steam carriages worked, with something near a profit, requiring 65 to 70 pounds traction.

In view of this advantage due to American skill and enterprise, I have deemed it no rash adventure to attempt the revival of steam carriages. I have planned one, with several new parts; and very distinguished engineers have publicly said that I have made important improvements, and that my plan is good, and that upon plank roads there is abundant reason to expect a profitable result. Not having myself the funds necessary to build an experimental carriage, and to vary the parts until the best shape is found, and to defend it in law against that piracy which would soon make it common property, and destroy all chance of profit to those who might otherwise perfect it, I have placed it in the hands of trustees, who are civil engineers, for them to form a company with such a capital as will be sufficient to introduce and establish this mode of transit, if all save the capital be now known or discoverable.

The plan adopted is, that a small first instalment only shall be risked—enough to build one carriage, and make some variations in the boiler, if necessary; and to make a theory trial on all kinds of roads, and furnish a correct report of the practicability on every kind of road upon which it may be possible and desirable to run it—If that be unsatisfactory, subscribers may relinquish.

The trustees believe it will run with great profit upon plank roads, and with economy upon Macadamized roads; and as to its performance upon inferior roads, they do not deem it necessary to give an opinion. It is, however, known by the experiments of English carriages, that they are not necessarily confined to good roads, like locomotives to rails; they can run upon all roads, in the dry season, though they may not run, constantly, so cheaply as horses can run upon roads that offer great resistance, and there fore prevent the high rate of speed which gives the steam carriage its chief advantage.

Thoughts for Farmers.—Under this head the Rom. Courier makes the following very sensible and timely suggestions to the planters, which we beg to commend to their consideration:

At this season of the year, it is usual for intelligent and successful farmers to lay out their plans and commence the preparation of their lands for a new crop of oat, corn, cotton, &c. In this region of country the last two years, with few and these exceptions, have been highly unpropitious to the growth of average crops, particularly of the two former, and had not an abundant wheat harvest come to our relief, the country would have had a foretaste of a temporary famine. As it is, it will require the exercise of the most rigid economy upon the part of all concerned for the next six months, to enable the provision crop of last year to hold out until the new one is laid by or gathered.

We will venture the assertion, that within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant,' there never was a more universal failure at the South of the oat crop, than the one witnessed last year, nor a more magnificent display of nubbins and small potatoes. Fortunately for themselves, it not for their owners, a goodly number of neat cattle took a near cut out of trouble by surfeiting themselves upon blasted or smut corn in the fall, and thus escaped the more tardy and mortifying process of gradual starvation. Enough, however, survive, and harmless and fodderless, wander forth, seeking something to devour, to excite our commiseration and elicit our charities; and we would suggest to the worthy officers and members of the different Agricultural Associations in Georgia, that fairs be held during the present year for their especial benefit.

But our primary object in penning this article is, to urge upon our agricultural friends the propriety of planting less cotton, and more of every thing which conduces to the sustenance of man and beast. The true and only safe policy of the farmer or planter steadily to pursue is, to plant for an abundant supply of the necessaries of life first and foremost, and then if he has surplus lands and labor, devote them to the culture of cotton. Were the whole South thus to reverse the order of things and make the provision crop the primary one, and the cotton crop the secondary one, we should at once see a more prosperous and encouraging state of things. The price of the great staple without the artificial stimulants of cotton conventions would naturally and steadily appreciate, and the whole country become more independent and prosperous. We say then to our agricultural friends, in preparing your ground for another crop, don't forget the crib, the granary, the potatoe bank, and the smoke house. We can live without cotton; bread and meat we must have.

Spelling.—A bookseller, some years since, received an order for "2 *sum bux.*" He puzzled his brain some time without understanding the meaning thereof, and returned it for an explanation. The writer was very much astonished that it could not be understood. "Why," said he, "it is as plain as day; 2 *sum*, psalm, *bux*, books." This explained the mystery.

THE WOMEN IN CONVENTION.

The New York Sunday Times makes the following allusions to some of the feminine Notabilities who recently assembled in Convention at Worcester:

Mrs. Price read a report describing man as a "dough-faced cringing creature," and contending that nature designed women's legs (she actually said *legs!*) for pantaloons. In conclusion, the report stated that, as revolutions for human rights were generally accomplished by oceans of blood, there was no telling what it might be necessary to do and dare and suffer before woman obtained equality with man. Mrs. P. is a trump. We say to her, as Macbeth said to Mrs. Macbeth:

"Bring forth men children only;
For thy undaunted mettle should compose
Nothing but males."

Miss Lucy Stone—a precious stone, no doubt—felt aggrieved that woman made her waist so slender "to minister to the depraved, morbid taste of man." "The very soul," said Miss S., "is screwed out of her body." She also averred that "there was not room for a large and generous heart in a pair of tight-laced corsets." These woman's-rights women are fond of going into details. Miss Stone concluded by moving a resolution that all employments be open to women, and that all openings ought to be equal.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stanton, of Seneca Falls, daughter of Judge Cady, exhorted her sisters by letter to persevere in the good cause. She argued in her communication that women should act as "captains of steamboats and other vessels, conductors of railroads, where they could obtain plenty of air and exercise, and members of Congress."

Dr. Hunt, of Boston, (described as a robust woman, "fat, fair, and forty,") complained bitterly that she had been unable to obtain admittance at Harvard College as a medical student. She sought to "develope her nature," she said, and her nature tended to the study of physiology.—We think that Dr. Hunt was an ill-used woman. She said, and we do not question it, that lady doctors "had an ease, a confidence, and a prudence that would go far to cure the patient without medicine." No doubt of it.

Mrs. Mehitable Haskell, an old lady, said she "had groaned for fifty years under the oppression of men." Having made this affecting statement, she lifted up her voice and wept; but, soon drying in her tears by the fire of her indignation, she adjured the women present to do battle for their rights. We hope the lie follows will let Mehitable alone for the future; fifty years are enough to "groan under the oppression of men." Let the old lady have an unlimited furlough.

Of all the women who figured in the Convention, we like Mrs. Nichols, the wife of a Vermont editor, the best. She is in a false position. Her heart is evidently running over with warm womanly feeling. She said that "the object of women was to be loved." We like her for the real tenderness with which she spoke of her husband and children. She compelled all her sisters to betray the sweetness of their nature in spite of themselves, by making them all cry.

MISERS.

Vandille is one of the most remarkable characters, as a miser, that is to be found among the eccentric biographies of France. His riches were immense, and his avarice and parsimony extreme. He hired a miserable garret in one of the most obscure parts of Paris, and paid a poor woman a sous a day to wait upon him. Excepting once a week his diet was never varied; bread and milk for breakfast; the same for dinner, and the same for supper all the week round. On a Sunday he ventured to indulge in a glass of sour wine, and he strove to satisfy the compunctions of conscience by bestowing in charity, a farthing every Sabbath. This munificence, which measured an expenditure of one shilling and a penny per annum, he carefully noted down; and just before his death he found, with some degree of regret, that during his life he had disbursed no less than forty-three shillings and fourpence. Forty-three shillings and four pence! Prodigious generosity for the richest man in France! Vandille had been a magistrate at Bologne, and while in that office he partly maintained himself, free of cost, by constituting himself milkmaster general at the market. He would munch his scrap of bread and wash it down with these gratuitous drafts. By such parsimonious artifices, and a most penurious course of life, he succeeded in amassing an enormous fortune, and was in a position to lend vast sums of money to the French government. When he had occasion to journey from Bologne to Paris, he avoided the expense of coach fare and proceeded on foot; and lest he should be robbed although he had a distance of a hundred and thirty miles before him. If he found this sum insufficient, he would profess poverty, and beg from the passengers on the road a trifle to help him on. In the year 1735, Vandille, the miser, was worth nearly eight hundred thousand pounds! He used to boast that this vast accumulation sprang from a single shilling. The winter of the year 1734 had been very cold and bitter, and the miser felt inclined to purchase a little extra fuel in the summer time, to provide, to some extent, against the like severity in the ensuing winter. He heard a man pass the street with wood to sell; he haggled for an unconscionable time about the price, and at last completed his bargain, at the lowest possible rate. Avarice had made the miser dishonest, and he stole from the poor woodman several logs. In his eagerness to carry them away, and hide his ill-gotten store, he overheated his blood and produced a fever. For the first time in his life, he sent for a surgeon. "I wish to be bled," said he, "what is your charge?" "Half a livre," was the reply. The demand was deemed extortionate, and the surgeon dismissed. He then sent for an apothecary, but he was also considered too high; and he at last sent for a poor barber, who agreed to open the vein for three pence a time. "But my friend," said the cautious miser "how often will it be requisite to bleed me?" "Three times," replied the barber. "Three times! and pray what quantity of blood do you intend to take from me at each operation?" "About eight ounces each time," was the answer. "Let me see," said the possessor of three-quarters of a million, "that will be nine pence; too much, too much; I have determined to go a cheaper way to work; take the whole twenty-four ounces at once, and that will save me sixpence." The barber remonstrated, but the miser was firm; he was certain, he said, that the barber was only desirous to extort an extra sixpence, and he would not submit to such scandalous imposition. His vein was opened, and four-and-twenty ounces of blood was taken from him. In a few days, Vandille, the miser was no more. The savings of his life, the wages of his vice and avarice, he left to the King of France.

A similar anecdote is related of Sir William Smyth, of Bedfordshire. He was immensely rich, but most parsimonious in his habits. At seventy years of age he was entirely deprived of his sight, and unable to gloat over his hoarded heaps of gold; this was a terrible affliction. He was persuaded by Taylor, the celebrated oculist, to be couched; who was, by agreement, to have sixty guineas if he restored his patient to any degree of sight. Taylor succeeded in his operation, and Sir William was enabled to read and write, without the aid of spectacles, during the rest of his life. But no sooner was his sight restored, than the baronet began to regret that his agreement had been for so large a sum; he felt no joy as others would have felt, but grieved and sighed over the loss of his sixty guineas! His thoughts were now how to cheat the oculist; he pretended that he only had a glimmering, and could see nothing distinctly, for which reason, the bandage was continued a month longer than the usual time. Taylor was deceived by these misrepresentations, and agreed to compound the bargain, and accepted twenty guineas, instead of sixty. Yet Sir William was an old bachelor, and had no one to care or provide for. At the time Taylor attended him, he had a large estate, an immense sum of money in the stocks, and six thousand pounds in the house.

Lord Thurlow.—Lord Thurlow had received a strongly recommendatory letter of a young gentleman for a living in his gift. He did not much like the recommendation, but acting impartially said to his secretary, with whose attendance he rarely dispensed, "Show him in." The gay candidate for preferment put himself through the door, delicately dressed, and redolent with what was then considered a beautiful perfume, lavender water. Thurlow looked at him a minute and then said to the secretary, "Show him out!"

Ohio Democracy.—Much credit has been given to Gov. Wood, whose inaugural sustained the compromise measures, although it expressed bitter hostility against the extension of slavery. But the Governor's views are not liked by his party in the Legislature. A bitter attack was made upon him by many Locofoco members; one of whom said:

"The Democratic caucus of Washington had given the quietus to the doctrine of this kind by laying it upon the table. *The Legislature of this State, at its last session, by a very large majority, had, in* THE LANGUAGE OF THIS SAME GOVERNOR, *denounced the law as one odious to the People of the State*, and had instructed our Senators and requested our Representatives in Congress TO AGITATE FOR ITS IMMEDIATE REPEAL. He (Mr. P.) had participated in that expression. And now are we to be told that this infamous law should remain undisturbed? He protested against such doctrine."

"Lo," the well-known Washington correspondent of the "Baltimore Sun," in a recent letter says:

"It is now certain that Mr. Clay, so far from preferring Gen. Cass for the Presidency, as has been given to understand, is using his influence to put Mr. Fillmore on the track. Mr. Clay, if I mistake not, prefers Mr. Fillmore to both Mr. Webster and General Scott, and, of course, much to Mr. Cattenden.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

It is not settled, I am sorry to say, that President Fillmore will allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election. It is only settled, under the urgent remonstrances of friends, that he will not abandon the Whig party to disorder inevitable, if he withdraws now, in consequence of the threats of Abolition forces in the North, that they will defeat him if he runs. Mr. Fillmore's position is a trying one.—There is but little doubt that out of New York he is the strongest man the Whigs can run, while in New York his weakness alone arises from the energy, fidelity and patriotism with which he has executed the compromise law. He has no desire to run. He never thrusts himself upon a party.—He is not a pushing man. All he desires is to serve the sound principles of the Whig party in any way the most effectual, which to him, full of honors now, to serve it in private life would be most agreeable.

Holly Springs, (Miss.) Jan. 26.

Earthquake in Mississippi.—The shock of an earthquake was very seriously felt here on Friday last. The most substantial buildings for miles round were caused to shake, and many chimnies fell. Some houses were thrown to the ground. So far as ascertained no lives were lost and no very serious damage sustained. The shock lasted several minutes, with intervals of cessation. The inhabitants were much alarmed. A noise like distant thunder was heard for some time before the shock commenced.

Roses and Ice.—The Plaquemine (La.) Sentinel of December 30th says that rosebushes in that place, with full-blown roses on them, were on that day thickly covered with glistening icicles. They presented a singular contrast, and a very rare sight for that latitude. The recent snow storm also extended all over Florida, and has probably injured the orange trees to a considerable extent. It is unusual to see such a snow storm in Florida.

The Honesty of Printers.—At the Franklin banquet at New York, on the 16th instant, Mr. Bigelow, of the N. Y. Evening Post, said that he had the honor of being, for three years, inspector of State prisons in New York, and among all the prisoners confined there, every order of mechanics was represented except printers. There was something in that fact which merited their consideration. Mr. B. concluded by proposing the memory and honor of that calling which is unrepresented in the State prison.

There will be five Sabbaths in the month of February this year. The same will not occur again until 1880.

WHEELER'S SKETCHES.—We copy the following from the last Newbernian, merely remarking, that we know of no one who has spoken of the work as being destitute of any merit. For ourselves, we have invariably spoken of it as in many particulars useful, as furnishing much that cannot elsewhere be found embodied, and as on those accounts worth the money asked for it.

FROM THE NEWBERNIAN.

Col. Wheeler's History.—By request, we publish an article in another column, which commends pretty strongly Col. Wheeler's History of North Carolina. Truth and the principles of a just criticism compel us to say, that these extracts present one opinion upon the merits of this work, whilst other of the papers in the State express a very different one. In fact several of our cotemporaries are "giving" the Col.'s history, "Jesse." The true state of the case is no opinion, lies between these extreme opinions. The work is undoubtedly defective in plan, and in general execution. Of the style of the original portions of the work not much can be said in its favour; it is also inaccurate and deficient in what purports to be its statistical accounts.

But it is unjust to condemn the work as some do, as destitute of any merit, and useless as a history. It contains much statistical matter which with some correction, will be very useful. It contains what no other history does a particular account of the settlement and history of each county. It contains in fact a great body of interesting matter, not accessible to the general reader by any other means. On the whole the history is well worth the price for which it sells, and will repay an attentive perusal. The much we say, without being liable to be classed among the blind traders of the work,—a position we are not over anxious to take.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1852.

Hudson *v.* Pierce, in Equity, from Halifax. Argued by Bragg for Plaintiff, and Moore for Defendant.

Willing *v.* Watts, in Equity, from Martin. Argued by Bragg for Plaintiff, and Biggs for Defendant.

Moody *v.* Moore, in Equity, from Northampton. Argued by Moore and Barnes for Plaintiff, and Bragg for Defendant.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27.

Moore *v.* Ivey, in Equity, from Northampton. Argued by W. N. H. Smith for Plaintiff, and Bragg and Barnes for Defendant.

Moody *v.* Moore, in Equity, from Northampton. Argued by Moore and Barnes for Plaintiff, and Bragg for Defendant.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28.

Welling *v.* Burroughs, in Equity, from Martin. Argued by Donnell for Plaintiff, and Biggs for Defendant.

Hill's will. Case from Pitt. Argued by Donnell for Defendant.

Moore *v.* Spruill, from Martin. Argued by Biggs for Plaintiff, and Moore for Defendant.

Green *v.* Lane, in Equity, from Craven. Argued by J. H. Bryan for Plaintiff, and J. W. Bryan for Defendant.

Rhem *v.* Tull, from Onslow. Argued by J. W. Bryan for Plaintiff.

Brinson *v.* Wharton, in Equity, from Jones. Argued by J. H. Bryan for Plaintiff, and J. W. Bryan for Defendant.

Bowen *v.* Jones. Submitted by W. N. H. Smith for Plaintiff.

Sawyer *v.* Jarvis, from Camden. Argued by Smith for Plaintiff.

Tarkett *v.* Goyther. Submitted by Heath for Plaintiff, and Smith for Defendant.

Williams *v.* Bushy, from Currituck.—Argued by Smith for Plaintiff.

Dennis, deme. Grandy *v.* Bailey, from Pasquotank. Argued by Smith for Plaintiff, and Heath and Ehringhaus for Defendant.

THURSDAY, Jan. 29.

Graham & Haywood, Exrs. *v.* Roberts, et als, in Equity, from Craven. Argued by J. W. Bryan and Donnell.

Raleigh Register.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the ensuing Spring circuits in the following orders:—

1. Edenton,	Judge Battle,
2. Newbern,	Judge Settle,
3. Raleigh,	Judge Pearson,
4. Hillsboro',	Judge Caldwell,
5. Wilmington,	Judge Ellis,
6. Salisbury,	Judge Bailey,
7. Morganton,	Judge Manly.

Raleigh Register.

Dancing Robbery.—On Friday, the 19th inst., the dwelling house of Nathaniel B. Barber, of Johnston County, was broken into, and robbed of several articles of clothing. Among which, was a blue cloth frock coat with metal buttons, a black Alpaca coat, vest and pantaloons—articles of best clothing, &c.

The robbery, it is believed, was committed by some vagabonds that passed that day in the direction of Fayetteville, as they disposed of some of the stolen articles on the way. The public would do well to keep a sharp lookout for thes. robbers, as it is believed that have been engaged in a series of such robberies where they have been travelling.

Christian Sun.

Circumstances lead to the suspicion that this robbery was committed by some of those itinerant foreign beggars with whom our country has been so much cursed.

General Alfred Dockery, of Richmond county, is spoken of in some of the Whig papers of the State, as a proper candidate for Governor at the next election. If the General will consent to run he will go ahead like a Steam Engine.—*Newbernian.*

Dr. March says the best cure for hysterics is to discharge the servant girl. In his opinion, there is nothing like flying "around" to keep the nervous system from becoming unstrung. Some women think they want a physician, he says, when they only need a scrubbing brush.

Ice is made in one minute by the new freezing machine lately patented in England by Masters & Co. The principle is similar to that of a common ice-cream machine—water being placed in the inner vessels and a combination of salts around it in the tub. The machines are made of all sizes, and sold at prices ranging from ten dollars to a hundred and fifty.

Politeness does much in business. An impudent clerk can do more injury in a store than its owner's neglect to advertise his goods.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The [illegible] had decreed [illegible] matters from [illegible] restored the [illegible] Assembly. [illegible]

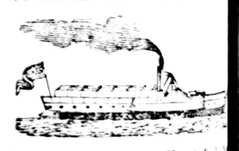
Nothing [illegible] by arrangements [illegible] perfectly tranquil [illegible] came.

A [illegible] between [illegible] relative [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] which [illegible] state [illegible] ties. The [illegible] I per cent.

It is [illegible] ing [illegible] delay [illegible] ly [illegible]

Extract [illegible] Paris [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Parliament [illegible] ing [illegible] the [illegible] Under [illegible] ments [illegible] States [illegible] with [illegible] lands [illegible] terms [illegible] property [illegible] popular [illegible] ceive [illegible] 3,097 [illegible] rolina [illegible]

The [illegible] may be [illegible] tracts [illegible] appoint [illegible] That [illegible] than $1 [illegible] faithfully [illegible] improv [illegible] the State [illegible]



Henrietta steam Boat Co
Steamer.

SOUTHERN [illegible]

[illegible] and two [illegible] four feet [illegible] inches water [illegible] Steamboats [illegible] Pasquotank [illegible] line on [illegible] such [illegible] to run at [illegible]

Jan'y 27, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE partnership [illegible] the [illegible] day dissolved. All the accounts [illegible] adjusted, and [illegible] next, and those [illegible] claims against [illegible] them immediately.

Jan'y 26, 1852.

WISTAR'S BALSAM [illegible]

The following [illegible] Dr. Wistar's B[illegible] Coughs and Colds [illegible] favorably known [illegible] adjoining [illegible] all who are [illegible] celebrated [illegible] vocate. Mr. [illegible]

Chas. [illegible]

Dr. Seth W. Fowle [illegible] of 1846-7 I was [illegible] some two or three months [illegible] cough, produced by [illegible] with considerable [illegible] difficult to be allayed. [illegible] thought I was going [illegible] tion. I had heard [illegible] Wild Cherry, and [illegible] sician about trying [illegible] fact he said I could [illegible] tained two or three [illegible] completely restored [illegible] use of this Balsam [illegible] Coughs and Colds, [illegible] I do not believe [illegible] mending this [illegible]

(Signed)

The genuine [illegible] BUTTS on the [illegible]

SETH W. FOWLE [illegible] eral Wholesale [illegible] dus, and Retail [illegible]

Jan'y 26, 1852.

For sale [illegible] DALE, at Ral[illegible] at Cheraw by [illegible] generally.

...SERVER.
...EVILLE:
...DAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1852.

Wm. H. Washington has ad... the Editor of the New... nomination, expressed ... ago, not to allow his ... in the selection of ... office of Governor.

LANDS TO THE STATES.— ... that at length a serious ... into Congress to ... a small share of ... lands which is so ... to the new States at ... their rail roads and ... There are pro... bills to ... Senator Crittenden ...

... the 26th ult., a Bill ... way and making a ... State of Iowa on and ... certain railroads in ... to the nation. Mr. ... Friday, offered amend... grants to six new ... Wisconsin, Michigan and ending ... various quantities of ... of selection and in... The amounts are ... equal to their federal ... smallest to ... New York, the largest, ... the share of North Ca...

... tion, that the grant's ... any public lands in ... 320 acres, by grants ... of the States, ... not be sold at less ... the proceeds to be ... purposes of internal ... tion, or to defray ... That Boards, ... shall be fixed by the ... the U. S. such troops ...

... for a fair estimate of ... price to see it thus fairly ... We can see no reason ... lands shall be given to ... which will not apply in ... to the United States, especially ... from which they generously ... public domain to the U. ... We claim a share in the ... State wants it more than ... could make a better ...

... AND MANCHESTER ROADS. ... Stockholders in this ... Meeting at Cross Works ... day of the Stock not ... Business was trans... meeting is to take place ... on the first Thursday ...

... Harold Honors Gov'r ... His appointment of ... duly received in Wilm...

... ...ssell F. John... N. C., was de... morning of the 21st ... $1,000, of which $500 to ... N. C. Mutual.

... QUIZ.—We find ... Democratic Republican, ... paper published by ...

... MILLER'S HISTORY. ... Thousand Dollars ...

... ...ing Historic... ...ntered by John ... ...ed Stop... ...ddom much ... Hawthorn a ... ...ld work for all ... All Sorts of ... ...thankful that ... ...and arrange... ...to the Press, and ... ...ished a style ... ...ness of Romance and ... ...Mecklenburg, ...ll Ideas of Indi... ...dear to every ... ...ench, Bunker Hill, ...Battle and Author" ... ...ers as the above, he ... the influence of a ... ...ty to quiz, when ... Sketches on model ... ...finished a style."— ... ...man would ... ...style of which is ... ...than Wheeler's ... ...Republican, or both, ... the Sophomore.

... SCHOOLS.—There ... Pennsylvania 9,573 ... 7,623 male teachers, ... are employed, ... and 229,786 ... The total ... 13,660, and of ...

... ...ools are in Philadel... ...1,699 female teach... ...25,348 female school... ...Philadelphia 48,...

... ...fractious accounts ... ...flood disasters. By ... ...sinking of the steamer ... Memphis, at least ... ...sank in two min... ...ing.

CONGRESS.

On Tuesday, Mr. Badger presented several memorials of assistant marshals of the State of North Carolina, viz: of Robert Burns, of Richard P. Morisey, of Thomas F. Gause, of Richard Fauntle, of Ed. Vail, of R. Barnes, of Charles W. Lee, of John D. Hawkins, of John P. Pitt, and of P. A. Jones, asking additional compensation for taking the returns of the seventh census. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to grant land to a rail road in Iowa, and the amendment of Mr. Underderwood, to make similar grants to the old States, was taken up, and Mr. Sumner spoke at length in favor of the original bill.

On Wednesday, Mr. Cass, in presenting a petition in favor of the intercession of this government to procure from Great Britain the release of the Irish Exiles, delivered a long speech, laudatory of the Irish generally, and altogether in favor of the object proposed by the petitioners.

Mr. Hale followed in support of Mr. Cass's views.

Mr. Butler felt every disposition to take an active part in the pardon and release of those persons who had been the subject of such eulogy; but he thought the means taken to accomplish it would be most apt to prevent it of the object. He had very little doubt, if a proper application were made to the British Queen, or an appeal to the British Minister, in some mode likely to prove acceptable, that the object might be obtained; but if, in applying for pardon, they reproached the British Government indirectly with acts of tyranny or oppression, the object of those interested would be certainly defeated. There were considerations that induced him to take a special interest in the fate of these prisoners, particularly of Mr. Mitchell. He thought something might be done, but not in the way proposed. They should not make it a subject of political discussion, and by such course seek to rouse the Irish, for aught he knew to obtain their applause and support, but by other and well-directed efforts seek to effect their wishes. He thought the present step was a false one, and calculated to do injury rather than good. If we were to pursue this course in relation to Foreign Governments whenever we thought it convenient, we might involve ourselves in making demonstrations which we could not sustain by any legislative act. He was unwilling that the American Senate or the American Government should place itself in a situation which it could not maintain. If the intention really was to procure a pardon for these exiles, it could not be done by memoes or speeches, or by vain declarations that the institutions of Great Britain were rotten, and that we intended to purify them by our interference.

Mr. Shields thought there was great force in what had fallen from the Senator from South Carolina. He feared that they could not accomplish the desired object by the step proposed. His desire was to have the subject taken up at an early day, when he should offer such modifications as would avoid all diplomacy in the matter, and place it in such a shape as would not be liable to place the Government in a position to be repulsed. As a citizen of the United States, he should be most unwilling to place it, by any act of his, where it would be likely to be repulsed.

The subject was here deferred.

Mr. Mangum presented the memorial of Wm. Newbold, assistant marshal for taking the seventh census in Pasquotank Co., N. C. stating the utter inadequacy of the compensation, and asking to be allowed what will indemnify him for the duty performed.

Mr. Davis of Miss. spoke at great length of Mr. Foote's compromise resolution.

Mr. Mangum gave notice that he would ... the first opportunity to ... the Senate ... session in which it would be attended ... practical good, while it might be ... with pernicious if not dangerous ... sions.

On Thursday, Mr. Shields offered the following substitute for the resolution in regard to the Irish exiles:

"That while we disclaim all intention of interfering in any way in the internal affairs of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, we deem it our duty to express, in a respectful manner, our firm conviction that it would be highly gratifying to the people of the United States, many of whom are natives of Ireland, and connected by blood with the inhabitants of that country, to see Smith O'Brien and his associates restored to liberty, and permitted, if so disposed, to emigrate to this country. We would regard this act of clemency as a new proof of the friendly disposition of the British Government towards our Republic, and as calculated to strengthen the bonds of affection now happily existing between the people of the United States and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

Mr. McRae of Miss. spoke at length on Mr. Foote's Compromise resolution.

On Friday, Mr. Pratt presented a memorial asking the establishment of a line of mail steamers between Baltimore and Norfolk and Liverpool.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 26th ult., an earnest debate took place on that iniquitous proposition, (as it seems to us,) now before both Houses from the Committees on Printing, to give the printing of the Census job to Donelson & Armstrong, the Editors of the Washington Union, at such price as they may agree to do it for. It is supposed that the work will cost somewhere between a quarter of a million and a million and a half of dollars. Blair & Rives are stated to have cleared $200,000 out of the smaller job of the Census of 1840.

Mr. Evans of Maryland earnestly opposed the resolution, as calculated to break up the contract system in order to aid a democratic party press; the enormity of which he commented upon with great earnestness, closing with an appeal to have the government let out the job to the lowest bidder, they (the government) furnishing the paper.

Mr. Venable also denounced the resolutions, which proposed that no limit should be made as to the price to be paid, and that no others should in any manner be employed in doing the work. He was opposed to confining the discretion of the committee to one printing firm only; and, above all, to that firm which had been urging doctrines to which he was opposed. Mr. Donelson had been styled the executor of Jackson's opinions. He was also the executor of his own, and to his own wrong opinions of Jackson. He was opposed to pensioning this firm, and more especially to do it without limit as to the rate of the pension. Donelson & Armstrong would ride the party gently at first; but give them this bonus, and they would ride them rough-shod, or he was greatly mistaken in the result of giving political journalists just such jobs, &c. &c.

On Tuesday, the whole day was devoted to debate on the resolution to give the printing of the Census to Donelson & Armstrong. In the course of it the following explicit avowal was made by the chairman of the committee on Printing:

Mr. Gorman said that he would explain the reason why he selected Donelson & Armstrong in preference to other Democrats. He did so because they were the organs of the Democratic party, though perhaps they might not be good enough organs for his friend from North Carolina, (Mr. Venable.)

Mr. Gorman implored Mr. Venable and other opponents of the compromise not to divide the democratic party by ripping up old sores.

Mr. Venable did not respond to this appeal. He was in favor of giving this printing to the lowest bidder.

In reply to a question by Mr. Howe, of Penn., whether he would vote for Gen. Cass for President, Mr. Venable replied emphatically, No.

On Wednesday, the bill to provide for paying the Mexican indemnity was taken up. The amendment of Mr. Johnson of Tenn. reflecting on the Secretary of State, was rejected, and the bill was passed.

A Bill to appropriate $6000 to pay the expenses of bringing home the 170 Cuban prisoners from Spain, was taken up and debated. On motion of Mr. Cartter the following amendment was adopted:

"*Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to approbate an interference in the domestic affairs of Cuba by any of the citizens of the U. States."

On Thursday, Mr. Cartter's amendment to the bill relative to the Cuban prisoners was adopted, 91 to 71, and the bill was then passed, 147 to 22.

On Friday, the House was engaged on private bills.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—At the meeting of members of Congress, to make preliminary arrangements for a Congressional Celebration of the 22d of February next, upon the principles of the "Farewell Address," the Chairman, Mr. Brooks of N. Y., appointed the following Committees:

Committee of Arrangements.—Hon. A. H. Stephens of Georgia, Hon. T. H. Bayly of Virginia, Hon. Edward Stanly of N. Carolina, Hon. C. L. Dunham of Indiana, Hon. William Appleton of Massachusetts, Hon. William H. Polk of Tennessee, Hon. A. L. Miner of Vermont.

Committee of Correspondence.—Hon. W. H. Bissell of Illinois, Hon. J. H. H. Haws of New York, Hon. W. R. Smith of Alabama, Hon. Alexander Evans of Maryland, Hon. V. E. Howard of Texas.

The Charleston Courier's telegraphic correspondent at Baltimore, under date of Friday evening last, reports as follows:—

The steam ship Prometheus has arrived at New York with dates from San Francisco to the 2d inst. She brings one million of dollars in gold.

There had been heavy rains in California, and the mines were unprecedentedly prosperous.

Capt. Waterman, of the Clipper ship Challenge, had been tried for having caused the death of nine of his crew, and found guilty of an assault.

Three leaders of the Indian outrages had been tried, found guilty and hung the same day.

The English Government has disavowed the conduct of their Consul at San Juan de Nicaragua, and the Captain of the British Brig of War Express, in interfering with, and firing into the steam ship Prometheus.

Maine.—The Whig members of the Maine Legislature on Friday evening expressed an earnest preference that Gen. Winfield Scott, should be the next Whig Candidate for President, and Gov. Jas. C. Jones, of Tennessee, for Vice President.

Whig National Convention.—It is supposed that the Whig members of Congress will very soon select some day in June or July for holding a National Convention. No day was fixed at the Whig Convention in Philadelphia, which nominated Gen. Taylor. The place to be selected will probably cause some diversity of opinion.

Destitution in Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia American gives an account of a visit made a few days ago to the hovels of many of the poor and destitute of that city, who live in small unventilated rooms, for which they are compelled to pay ten cents rent each day. It is supposed the number of these unfortunate beings is about five thousand. Many of them were found with their hands and feet frozen for want of fuel to keep them warm, while others had even disposed of most of their scanty clothing to buy bread. In one cellar a family were found who had been turned out of home because they were unable to pay their rent. In another place, a poor miserable woman and several children were found in a shed, the children covered up in a heap of ashes to keep them warm. Having no clothing whatever to cover them, the mother had been driven to this resort to keep them from freezing. The clothes had been sold to buy bread.

It is said that the Secession movements in Mississippi have put that State to an expense of forty thousand dollars.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia North American.

It is stated in some newsmongering letter from this city, that Mr. Stanly's name has been suggested and considered, in connection with a vacancy in the Board of Commissioners to settle land titles in California. I am authorized to say that this story is made out of whole cloth, and is nothing but a silly and malicious fabrication. Mr. Stanly could not be induced to accept such a position if it were tendered to him; for it is well known here that he has, on more than one occasion, within two years, positively declined to accept high diplomatic station, of much more importance and emolument, even when urged upon him under circumstances of more than ordinary compliment. This impertinent use of the names of public men, without authority or justification, is highly reprehensible, and should be deprecated by all who pretend to respect the dignity and decency of the press. There is no man in public life who has more uniformly exhibited disinterestedness in his career than Edward Stanly, nor one, circumstanced as he is, who has made more real sacrifices for the harmony and success of the Whig party. Actuated by this spirit alone, he allowed his name to be used for the last and present Congress, after having distinctly refused to be again a candidate, because it was necessary for the good of the cause, although seriously detrimental to his personal interests.

THE BANK ROBBERY.

The Norfolk Herald of Thursday, says: We learn from a gentleman of this place who was in Portsmouth on Sunday afternoon, that, in company with several gentlemen of that town, he was walking on the Rail Road a short distance above the upper depot, when they saw a bundle lying on the ground, which on examination they found to contain several loaves of bread and a quantity of cheese containing their walk they discovered another bundle containing skeleton keys and all the implements supposed to have been used by the burglars, with the exception of the boring machine. They then instituted a search and soon discovered another bundle, stowed away among the roots of a tree, in which was the silver plate belonging to Samuel Wilson, Esq., which had been deposited in the bank for safe keeping and which the robbers had taken off, but finding it too cumbrous once, and fearing, perhaps, that it might lead to detection, had left it behind them in their flight. The fact has also come to light that four of the fifty dollar notes have been passed to a broker in Charleston, S. C., known from their numbers to have been part of the money stolen, from which it is evident that the robbers have gone south.

A young man named Bland, arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Bank robbery, was examined on Saturday and committed for examination before a Court of Justice.

Murray, another young man arrested on suspicion, was discharged for want of evidence sufficient to remand him.

Two or three others are in jail awaiting an examination.

Portsmouth Transcript, Monday.

The New York Times says the Hungarian Committee of that city have devised a scheme for raising money for the proposed loan for Hungary, and they have decided to issue bonds. The bonds will be in sums of one, five, ten, twenty, fifty and a hundred dollars, each one bearing the signature of Kossuth, and made payable by the Government of Hungary, upon the establishment of a Republic.

Hungarian Loan Stock.—It is announced that the Central Hungarian Committee, who held their sessions at the Astor House, have been presented with engraved plates from which to print certificates of loans to the Hungarian fund, from one dollar up to one hundred dollars. The smaller denominations bear the fac-simile of M. Kossuth's signature, but those for large amounts will be actually signed by the hand of the distinguished Magyar himself. An investment of one hundred dollars will therefore secure an autograph to any collector of curiosities who may desire such an acquisition. The portrait of M. Kossuth engraved on the certificate is said to be very fine. The printing of these documents will be performed immediately, so that Hungarian committees and private individuals may soon obtain them.

A contemporary says "it is presumed the demand will be extremely pressing." Presumption is often rebuked. The Hungarian nation seems to be reconciled to peace at present. When it resumes its struggle for independence, it will be time enough to furnish assistance. At present the wants of the poor in our midst cry more loudly for help than those of any people abroad.—*N. Y. Express.*

We are informed that a despatch has been received from an Officer of the Army stationed in New Mexico, stating that an extensive and rich silver mine has been discovered on the public lands, in the vicinity of *Fort Fillmore*, in that Territory. The main or chief vein is said to be over five inches in width at the surface, and is exposed from the summit of a mountain fifteen hundred feet high to its base, over a thousand yards in length. The eastern slope only of the mountain has been explored, but there is no doubt that the vein passes entirely through it. An analysis of the ore has been made by a Mexican silver worker, who pronounces it very rich. Fort Fillmore is about twenty miles north of El Paso.

National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

Destructive Fire at New York.—An extensive fire occurred in this city last night at 11 o'clock. The buildings destroyed were Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau street, and Nos. 54, 56, and 58 Liberty street. They were occupied by T. C. Doremus, J. M. Nixon, Fisher & Robinson, Hastings, Libbey & Forbey, and Freeman, Hodges & Co., as dry-goods establishments. The whole loss is about $500,000.

A Hint to Blacksmiths.—The cutting of bars of iron or pipes with the chisel is a laborious and tardy process. By the following mode the same end is attained more speedily, easily, and neatly: Bring the iron to a white heat, and then, fixing it in a vice, apply the common saw, which, without being turned in the edge or injured in any respect, will divide it as easily as if it were a carrot.

Kidnappers Arrested.—We learn that two men, known as Beach and Banks, went to Weldon, (North Carolina,) from Portsmouth, (Va.,) on the 27th inst., with two small negro girls. On the afternoon of the 28th, a telegraphic despatch was received at Weldon, stating that the men had kidnapped the negro girls, and requesting their arrest. The Sheriff of Halifax County, being present, arrested and committed the whole party to jail.

Richmond Whig.

The Deep River Locks.—We learn that ten rafts of lumber and timber passed lately through the locks above Fayetteville, and were carried over the shoals by the water which flowed through the locks causing a trifling swell in the river. These rafts were brought into our market and disposed of at $9 and $10 per M. Without the aid of the locks, we are informed, these rafts could not possibly for some time to come, have reached this place. We hear that there are about 60 rafts above and below the locks detained by the low state of the water, and our mill owners are suffering much inconvenience if not damage by the scarcity of supplies.—*Wil. Herald.*

Tribute to Washington by the Pope.—The editor of the Frederick (Md.) Examiner has perused a letter from Col. Anthony Kimmel, of Ligamore, Maryland, dated Rome, December 21, 1851, to his son in Frederick. On the 17th ult., he was presented to the Pope. The following is an extract from the letter of Col. Kimmel:

Phe Pope has directed two large stones —the one to be taken from the Capitol, the other from the Coliseum—to be prepared in Rome and to be presented by him to the Washington Monument now being erected in the City of Washington to the memory of the Father of his Country."

Another Shooting.—We learn that Nicholas McInnis, a nephew of Daniel McInnis whose violent death was mentioned in our last, was shot at the Gold Mines in Chesterfield, the same day that his uncle was killed in Richmond. We have heard nothing of the particulars, nor do we know whether he survives the injury received.

Wadesborough Argus.

Homicide.—On Sunday the 17th inst. a negro belonging to Gen. James Gillespie of Marlborough District, S. C., was murdered by another negro belonging to the same gentleman.—*Ib.*

A Hero.—A story of an attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon the 3d inst. and the immediate execution of the offender, is going the rounds of the press. It had no foundation but the lively fancy of a telegraph reporter in New York.

Matches Without Brimstone.—Messrs. Bishop & McDowall, of Westport, have succeeded in introducing a very great improvement in the manufacture of matches. No brimestone is used in the composition.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Carver's Creek, on the 29th ult., by D. G. McRae, Esq., Mr. WM. McFARLAND, of Columbia, Pa., to Miss JULIA CATHARINE KING.

In this county, on the 29th ult., by M. B. Gillis, Esq., Mr. DANIEL McNATT, of Robeson county, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Col. David Gillis.

On Wednesday the 7th ult., in Wake county, by Wiley J. Fuller, Esq., Mr. DUNCAN JOHNSON, of Cumberland, to Miss NANCY, third daughter of Zachariah Wimberly.

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. Colin Shaw, Mr. JOHN WASHINGTON MONROE, of Bladen county, to Miss CATHARINE ANN COLLINS, of New Hanover.

In Bladen county, on the 15th ult., by Neill Kelly, Esq., Mr. JOHN H. BALLANTINE to Miss MARY McEWEN, daughter of Robt. McEwen, Esq. Also, on the 20th, by John J. McMillan, Esq., Capt. JOHN W. SMITH to Miss MARTHA A. LONG. All of Bladen.

In Columbus county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Haynes Lennon, Mr. JAMES HOBBS, of Bladen, to Miss MARY J. BUTLER, of Columbus.

DIED,

At Trenton, Jones county, on the 10th ult., WILLIAM HUGGINS, Esq., formerly a member of the Legislature, in the 57th year of his age.

At Belvoir, Caldwell county, on the 23d ult., Mrs. SUSAN A. MOTT, wife of the Rev. Thos. S. W. Mott, in the 41st year of her age.

Recently, in Stanly county, of protracted and pulmonary consumption, Mr. DAN'L CRUMP.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27—Barque Coffin from N Y. 28—Brigs Richardson from N Y, Frontier from Barbadoes, Enchantress from St Martins, Ellen Hayden from Cuba, Crosby from Porto Rico, Nancy Pratt from Cardenas, Susan Duncan from Charleston, Barque Stanly from Boston, Schr. Ellen from Boston. 29—Brigs Versailles from Porto Rico, Indian Queen from St. Thomas, Schrs. Statesman from Boston, Westcott from Port au Spain. 30—Brig Prairie from Salem.

NOTICE.

The Town Watchman will hereafter ring the hours of the night with the Town Bell.

1t] J. E. BRYAN, M. P.

CORN AFLOAT.

1000 bushels CORN, expected hourly, to be sold at the Boat. Those in want will please leave your orders with

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 2. 60-2t

500 bushels nice white bread CORN,
100 do Seed Oats,
50 do Cow Peas,
Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Feb'y 1, 1852. 60-3t

IRISH POTATOES.

A few barrels of Northern, suitable for planting. For sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Feb'y 1, 1852. 60-3t

Cheese, in Boxes and Casks,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Feb'y 1, 1852. 60-3t

Plank Road Stock at Auction.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on Monday the 9th inst., Twenty Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, to close a concern.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

Feb'y 2, 1852. 60-2t

NEW BOOKS.

KOSSUTH, Life and Speeches, 25c.; Swallow Barn, by Kennedy; Theory and Practice of Teaching; Archbishop Leighton's Works; Turner's Discourses on Scriptural Prophecy; Harper's Magazine, bound vols.; Anthon's Classical Dictionary, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 2.

Farmers' and Planters' Almanac.

A further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 2.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

FEBRUARY 2, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	10	10½
Hams,		
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	9	10½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7¾	
Prime,	7¼	
Fair,	7	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6¼
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	60	4 75
Fine,	4 35	4 50
Scratched,	4 25	
GRAIN—	4	
Corn,	90	95
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	55	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,		
HIDES—	1	
Dry,	9	11
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	25	28
New Orleans, (none.)		
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	60	1 75
Alum, (bu.)	1 40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 15	1 20
Clover, (none.)		
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	75	
Buck,	1	
SPIRITS—	2	
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	40	45
Northern "	35	40
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	11	13
Crushed,	10	12
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	3½	5
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	5	
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2¼
10 x 12,	2½	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon in demand at quotations.

Cotton.—There have been sales above our present quotations, but as the bulk of the article sells at those rates, we do not alter.

Corn.—There have been several boat loads brought to our market during the last week, and nearly all sold at 80 to 85.

Feathers.—There are but few coming in, and the demand is considerable. Prices above our rates could be obtained.

Coal.—There were two loads of Chatham Coal brought in on Friday, and sold for 40 cents per bushel.

Virgin and Yellow Dip Turpentine 2 05.—Hard 1 05. No. 3 Rosin 70. Spirits Turpentine scarce and in demand; small sales for shipment at 27 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 10 to 10½. Beef Cattle 5 to 5¾. Corn 65. Lard 10¼. Lime 1 12½. No Lumber arriving. Soft Turpentine 2 35; Hard 1 45; Spirits 30. Tar 1 60 to 1 65. Pork 7½ to 8. Timber—prime mill 10 25 to 11 50, ordinary $9 to $10, inferior $8½ to $8¾. 104 bags Porto Rico Coffee sold at 9¼. 3500 bushels Salt at 17 c. 90 days. 40 bbls clean Rice at 3 25. Sweet Cuba Molasses 19.

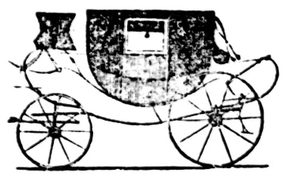
At Charleston, Cotton depressed. Sales at 7½ to 8¼. N. C. Corn 70. Flour 5 37 to 5 62. Sack Salt 80.

At Cheraw, cotton 5 to 7½. Sales of the week 529 bales.

At New Orleans, strict middling cotton 7 to 7½.

At New York, cotton firm at unchanged prices. Flour 4 68 to 4 81.

Total receipts of cotton 1,348,197 bales against 1,248,120 last year. Increase 100,077.



A. H. WHITFIELD,

Coach and Light Carriage Manufacturer,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 61tf

A. H. WHITFIELD,

HAVING purchased the large and commodious building at Liberty Point, where he has formerly manufactured Carriages, still continues the business in all its branches. He is now permanently situated, and is prepared to accommodate all who may be pleased to patronize him. He has on hand a large assortment of finished and unfinished work, which he will sell low for cash or on short time.

P. S. A report having been circulated that I was to be superseded in my establishment by others, I take this opportunity of informing the public that it is false.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Jan'y 31, 1852. 1t

WANTED,

A GOOD **Timber Wagon.**

C. B. MALLETT.

Jan'y 28, 1852. 60-tf

W. L. SMITH,

Commission Merchant,

(*Office in Lazarus' Building,*)

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1852. 60y

Mineral Spring Academy.

THIS Elementary and Preparatory School was again opened on the 19th of January 1852, and is now in steady progress.

The prices charged by Rev. B. McLaurin heretofore will remain unchanged, viz:

Rudimental branches,	$5 per Session.
Higher English do.,	8 " "
Latin Language,	10 " "
Greek do.,	12 " "

Board, convenient to the Academy, can be obtained at $6 per month.

S. J. LINDSAY.

Jan'y 29, 1852. 60-3t

NEW GOODS,

Just received at the Clothing Store of

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL.

Feb'y 2, 1852. 60tf

Valentines! Valentines!

JUST received, a large and beautiful assortment. Also, Valentine Writers.

For sale by W. PRIOR.

Feb. 2, 1852. 60-1

FOR SALE,

250,000 HARD BURNT BRICK.

M. & H. McPHERSON.

Feb. 2, 1852. 60-3t

SAVE COST.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, at "Liberty Point House," are requested to come forward and settle before the 20th of February, or they may expect to pay cost, as they will be put into the hands of an officer on that day.

I can be found 4 doors from Liberty Point, over the Store of C. S. Johnson.

JOSEPH BROOKSBANK.

Feb. 2, 1852. 61-3t

Sale of Negroes and Valuable Town Property.

☞ The subscriber, as Executrix of Robert McNabb, will sell at the Court House in Carthage, on the 17th of February, (it being Tuesday of the Superior Court,) six likely NEGROES, and also 9 Lots in the said Town, including the Tavern House and other buildings lately occupied by her testator and known as the "Carthage Hotel"; and also the Store House and lot on the North side of the Public Square, and 123 acres of land in three tracts near the Town. The Tavern and its appurtenances have always been very valuable, and are rendered more so now by the increase of travel upon the Plank Road. Terms of sale: A credit of six months, with bond and security.

ELIZABETH McNABB, Ex'x.

Jan. 31, 1852. 60-8t

AT the same time I will sell, as Administrator of Henry Wilson, a valuable Blacksmith, on a credit of six months—bond and security required.

ALEX'R KELLY, Adm'r.

Carolinian and N. C. Argus twice each.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of

WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO.,

for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. F. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Elder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

TOWN LOTS for sale on Deep River.

THE undersigned Commissioners will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on the first day of March, unless previously disposed of, a number of Lots in the town of WILKESON. The certainty of the River being made navigable remains no longer a doubt, and this site, situated at the highest point of the present improvement, with the immense bed of coal recently discovered on the adjoining land, must surely hold out inducements for mechanics, mechanics and artisans, which no other point on the River possesses. The location is healthy and finely situated—a mineral spring of curative properties, with others of never-failing water.

There is nothing wanted at this location but men of enterprise, to make this the central point of trade for many of the Western and North-Eastern counties in North Carolina.

W. D. HARRINGTON,
C. CHALMERS,
WILLIAM WATSON,
JNO. A. CHALMERS,
WM. P. WILCOX.

Jan'y 16, 1852. 60-4t

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of our best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Firm of Tomlinson, Lines & Co.
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Endy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 60-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a negro man, aged about 25, about six feet high, black complexion, named WARREN DRAKE, a Carpenter by trade. It is supposed he is making his way to Fayetteville, N. C., where said boy was raised. Possibly he is endeavoring to get to Ohio. The above reward will be paid for any information leading to his detection.

N. C. TROWBRIDGE.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 24, 1852. 60-5t

FRUITS AND NUTS!

ORANGES, Figs, Dates, Currants Citron, Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, &c.

Just received by CHA'S BANKS.

Jan. 28. 60-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trading for a note given by me to Alexander McKellar, or bearer, (for a division,) for the sum of Fifty Dollars, payable January 1853.

PETER B. McKELLAR.

Harllessville, S. C., Jan. 1852. 59tf

IRISH POTATOES.

100 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES, for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Jan'y 27, 1852. 60-3w

SEINE TWINE.

250 LBS. Superior Shad Seine Twine, just received and for sale by

COOK & JOHNSON.

Jan'y 28, 1852. 60-3w

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

20 HHDS., a prime article.
Also, 1 chest of choice Imperial TEA.
For sale by H. BRANSON & SON.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf

Steam Saw Mill for sale.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will sell one of their Steam Saw Mills, the one located 17 miles from Carthage, or one of those located near Ashborough.

The price of the Mill as it stands will be very low, and the terms very accommodating.

Application may be made to the undersigned.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW,
President, &c.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1852. 57-3w

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, a large assortment of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted fresh and genuine, of the crop of 1851.
For sale by S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57-6t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, on which there is a good dwelling and other out-houses, saw and grist mill, lying on the Elizabeth road nine miles from Fayetteville and two and a half miles from Cape Fear River.

To Turpentine getters it affords a rare chance, as there are 9,000 boxes already cut, and from 30 to 10,000 might still be opened.

It is also a good location for a Turpentine Distillery.

Terms Liberal, and made known on application.

NATHANIEL McARTHUR.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf
Carolinian copy.

JUST RECEIVED.

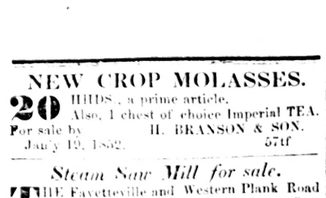
MALAGA RAISINS, boxes and half ditto.
Butter Crackers, barrels and half bbls.
Pickles do. half bbls.
Hyson Tea.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf

NOTICE.

HAVING, with several others, been burnt out on the morning of the 5th instant, I would earnestly request persons indebted to me, either by note or account, to call and settle, as I am in need of money.

ALEX'R McLAUCHLIN.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf



CARRIAGE MAKING.
Lumberton, N. C.

THE subscribers have just opened an Establishment for CARRIAGE MAKING, in all its various branches in this place, with every facility for conducting the same.

In all the departments of wood-work, painting, trimming and iron-work, they have experienced workmen, and the whole will receive their undivided attention.

They have purchased the right of Hubbard's Patent for Buggy springs, which is highly recommended as a very great improvement.

They will warrant all work going from their Establishment equal in appearance and durability to any done in the State.

They only ask a trial.

John W. Rogers,
W. Brown Smith,
July 12, 1852. RODGERS & GUNN.
57-2m

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
BOOK-BINDER,
Anderson St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

OPPOSITE MR. W. WINSLOW'S LAW OFFICE.

☞ Music neatly bound at short notice.

Periodicals and Pamphlets bound, and old Books colored, in a substantial manner.

Dec. 8, 1851. 49tf

Arey, Shemwell & Co.

HAVE also piece extra fine 7-4 Black French CLOTH, to which they would call the attention of the public.

Oct. 17, 1851. 52tf

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 199,000 Acres;

A large part finely timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, and in the county of Timber, having a ready sale for the Lumber and Timber, for which purpose a large part of it is well adapted, being in a region of country where agriculture must ultimately yield to the more profitable business of the Saw Mill and Turpentine Orchard. The Lands will be sold in pieces, and in quantities to purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. F. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

All persons are forbid trespassing on the premises, by all of whom notice is hereby given, as the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application to purchase any part of the Lands can be made to me, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorized to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

Spring Steel of various sizes,

suitable for Hubbard's Patent Buggies.

Likewise, a large and general assortment of Swedes, English and American Iron, suitable for Carriage makers.

Just received and for sale on favorable terms. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 5, 1852. 53-6w

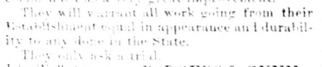
REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a new Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. FLEMING, Pres't.
E. W. ORRELL, Agent
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Dec. 22, 1851. 50-tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE building of this Institution is now in a state of completion. It is large and commodious. It is pleasantly located in a fine neighborhood, and in a very salubrious part of Robeson county, twelve miles west from Lumberton, about half mile south of the road leading from thence to Alfordsville.

The first session of this Institution will commence on the 24 Monday of January, 1852, under the care of Mr. Giles Leitch, who is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Terms of Tuition, per Session, viz:

Spelling, reading and writing, $8 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, 10 00
Latin, Greek, French, and the higher branches of Mathematics, 12 00

Board can be obtained at the Academy, and at convenient distances in the neighborhood, at from five to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.
Dec. 29, 1851. 53-tf

New Firm.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HALL & SACKETT, for the purpose of doing a Dry Goods and Hardware Business, and have taken the Store 5 doors East of the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.
August 26, 1851. 16tf

FOR THE FARMERS.

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, Harrows, Ploughs and Plough fixtures of different patterns, &c. &c. For sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

☞ North Carolina Domestic Woollen Goods, of superior quality, on consignment and for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 2, 1852. 53-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.
Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

IREDELL'S REPORTS.

JUST published, Vol. 12 Law, and Vol. 7 Equity. Price $3.50 and $3. These are small volumes, in consequence of the Reporter making new arrangements for publishing.

Bound vols. exchanged for Nos. as usual.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 19, 1851.

WINTER SUPPLY.

WE are now receiving our winter supply of Goods, 3 doors below the Market House, south side Person street, where may be found the following articles:

Sugar of all grades,
Coffee,
5 Hhds. Cuba Molasses—sweet,
2 Bbls. Syrup—a superior article,
Green and Black Teas,
Cheese of three different qualities,
Rice, Pepper and Spice,
Rope and Bagging,
60 Bbls. Mackerel,
Shoes and Boots of extra large size,
Shovels, Spades and Forks,
Corn Ploughs and Points,
Axes of the best brands,
Knives and Forks,
Nails and Iron,
50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.

With a great many other articles cheap for Cash or exchanged for Produce. Call and see.

CROSS CREEK CO.
C. Benbow, Pres't.
Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

Sale of Lots for Taxes.

AGREEABLY to an order by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, December Term, 1851, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in March next, the following lots, or such parts thereof as will pay the taxes due the town of Fayetteville for 1850, and all accruing expenses, viz:

1 Lot on Court House Square, Jno. Stewart, valued $1500, tax $6 50.

2 Lots on Mumford and Robinson Streets, Adam Wynne, valued $1000, tax $5 00.

G. DEMING, Collector.
Fayetteville, Dec. Term, 1851. 50-tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

COME in to the Cheap Store, North side of Hay street, one door above the corner, and buy new Dry Goods. Also, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps—great variety.

ISAAC DODD.
Nov. 4, 1851. 37-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

C. T. HAIGH & SON

OFFER FOR SALE:

NEW Orleans, Porto Rico, Refined, Crushed, Loaf and Havana Sugar.
Rio, Laguira, and old Gov't Java Coffee.
Dundee, Gunny, and Burlaps Bagging.
Rope and Twine.
Iron, Nails, Salt, Molasses.
Cheese and Raisins.
Blacksmiths' Tools, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Scythes.
Trace and Halter Chains.
Band and Hoop Iron.
White Lead in Oil.
Spanish Brown, Red Lead.
Glass, Putty, Buckets, Brooms.
Mackerel, in barrels and half ditto.
Negro Shoes. Tanners' Oil.
Tin Plate. Wire.
Superior Green and Black Teas.
Saleratus, Soap, Snuff.
Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs.
Sperm and Adamantine Candles.
Bar Lead, Shot, Powder, &c. &c.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the jail of Robeson county on the 20th inst., a negro man about 80 or 85 years old, 5 feet high, and very black; he says his name is PHAROAH, and that he belongs to Thomas Chapman, of Marlborough District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. W. GUNN, Jailer.
Lumberton, N. C., Jan. 22, 1852. 59-3t

$300 REWARD!

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday the 14th day of July last, SAMUEL J. LOVE, who was convicted for the murder of Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term of Court, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, six feet two inches high, (not certain as regards his height, but supposed to be thereabouts,) has dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, with a downcast look; some of his front teeth a little decayed, and follows the occupation of a Carpenter.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him.

JOHN INGRAM, Sheriff.
Camden, S. C., Aug. 30, 1851. 20-6m

SALEM PAPER-MILL.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this old and well known Establishment, and is prepared to attend to all orders for

Printing Paper, Merchants' and Factory Wrapping, &c.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly refitted with new machinery, and the subscriber believes he can furnish Paper of as good quality and at as cheap prices as can be purchased any where, North or South.

CHARLES E. SHORER.
Salem, June 7, 1851. 77tf

Encourage the old North State.

AREY, SHEMWELL & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of *Satin Cassimere*, black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compete in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 62½ cents to $1 25 per yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1851. 30tf

THE SCOTTISH GAEL, or Celtic Manners, as preserved among the Highlanders, being an historical and descriptive account of the inhabitants, antiquities, and national peculiarities of Scotland, by James Logan. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Watches and Jewelry.
At Wholesale and Retail.

J. M. BEASLEY

WOULD respectfully inform the public generally, that he has returned recently from New York, with decidedly a large assortment of

Watches and Jewelry.

Many of these Watches were bought for CASH BY THE PACKAGE, and can therefore be sold very low. He has Watches of all kinds—Chains, Keys and Seals of all kinds and of the latest styles; Finger Rings, Ear-Rings, Medallions, of all sizes of English and American make; Ladies Chatelaines; Cuff Pins, Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Shirt Studs; Gold Spectacles, light and heavy; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Silver Spoons of all sizes; large lot of Pocket Cutlery; Scissors, best quality; Buttonhole Scissors; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; large quantity of fine and common Pistols; fine and common single and double-barrel Guns; Game Bags; Shot Belts and Powder Flasks; Military Goods, including the Bass Drum and the smallest Button; Violins and extra Bows; Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Accordions, of all kinds and sizes; Music Boxes; Perfumery; Soap; Lather Brushes; Razors and Strops; Dressing and Pocket Combs; Plated and Britannia Ware; and various other things too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Call and give me a trial.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

☞ WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly Repaired.

Fayetteville, N. C.—North-East Corner of Market Square.

12-6m] J. M. BEASLEY.

DYSPEPSIA.

VEGETABLE DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,

THE MOST POPULAR

FAMILY MEDICINE
OF THE AGE!

Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all future disease, can be taken with safety, at no time debilitating the patient—being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and remarkable for their cheering, invigorating, strengthening, and restorative properties, and an invaluable and sure remedy for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Faintness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, etc., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this Medicine of

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

In all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, this Medicine ACTS LIKE A CHARM!

THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET,

containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Press—can be had of the Agents, free.

☞ **Large Quarts $1; Pints 50 Cents.**

Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Principal Office, 122 FULTON ST., N. Y., up stairs

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
November 8, 1851. 38-y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at December Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Saran Dawson, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make immediate payment.

W. R. LOVE, Ex'r.
Dec. 29, 1851. 50tf

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.
1851.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

That they have ever exhibited in this market, embracing every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, among which may be found: Black and fancy watered and plain Dress Silks; Black and fancy Coburgs; Lama Twills; figured and plain fancy and black Mohair Lustres; Silk Warp and Crape Brocades; Swiss, Scotch and Chene Ginghams; Saxony De-Laines; French, English and American Prints; Emb'd Cashmeres; plain ditto; changeable De-Laines; watered and needle-work Cashmeres; changeable Yoneses; Brocade Lustres; Damask Æolians; black Bombazines; second-mourning Poplins; plain and watered Silk Mantillas; colored and black Velvet Mantillas; Brocade Poplins; and a large assortment of Dress Trimmings; French and English Merinos; Velvet Neck Ribbons and Cuffs, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

French worked Collars and Capes; French worked Cuffs; French worked Chemisettes; Undersleeves; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Infants' Waists and Caps; Hem-stitched and needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10 cts. to $3; and a beautiful assortment of Veils; every variety of Shawls, embroidered and plain; Thread, Cotton and Linen Edgings and Laces; black Silk Laces and Edgings.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Cut Velvet, figured and black Satin and Valencia Vestings, (some very handsome;) Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Linseys; Flannels, wool and cotton; Osnaburgs; Druggets; Damask Table Cloths, ditto Napkins; Centre-Table Covers, very fine; Piano Covers; Irish Linens; Linen Lawns; Thread Cambrics; Towellings; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Merino Vests; Cashmere and Silk Hose; ditto Half Hose; the celebrated Salem Jeans, black and grey.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Men's, Boys' and Infants' Hats and Caps.

Velvet, Satin, Straw and Florence Bonnets.

Ditto ditto ditto for Misses.

And every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

☞ We invite the public to call and examine our large and handsome Stock, as we are always anxious to show our Goods.

☞ *We keep Sugar, Tea and Coffee.*

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. P. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1851. 23tf

E. C. HALL,
OF ROME,

Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.,

IS now receiving his Fall STOCK of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened in the East side of the Cape Fear which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual cash users, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

☞ Be would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style, and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.

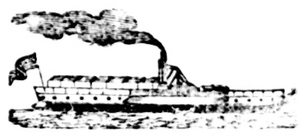
You that seek Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Tea! Tea! Tea!!

1 CHEST YOUNG HYSON,
1 ditto Gunpowder,
1 Catty Imperial.
For sale by CHS. BANKS.
Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf



BROTHERS LIVE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and Tow Boats, STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with despatch, all goods consigned to the Proprietors.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power, and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietors contemplate running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and travel stores to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His agent to Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.
May 15. 72-y

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.
Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

NOTICE.

☞ The Public are informed that the subscriber is the authorised Agent for the sale of McKINSTRY'S PORTABLE SAW MILLS, manufactured in Washington City, of 20 horse power engine, locomotive boiler, which are the only actual Portable Saw Mills he has ever seen—no brick being used in their erection. Those in want of these Mills will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber. Mr. McKinstry informs him that Geo. Page & Co. have never manufactured a Portable Engine like the above, and therefore their right is in no danger of being infringed upon, as there is no necessity of doing so in this age of improvement.

H. G. HALL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 10, 1851. 47tf

☞ THE undersigned, Founder and Machinist, has consented to act as Agent for the only actual PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILL in the United States, made by Wm. McKinstry of Washington. These Mills are of Cast Iron, no brick being used in their erection. They can be taken down, removed 5 miles, and put in operation in 16 hours. Power of Engine 20 horse; will cut 15,000 feet Plank Road Lumber per 24 hours. These Mills have taken the premium at the Maryland State Fair over all others, and are considered the best in the world. I would be pleased to receive orders, either for the Engines with or without the Mill. Letter addressed to H. G. Hall will receive prompt attention.

I will put these Mills up any where within 10 miles of Fayetteville, if desirable.

H. G. HALL.
Nov. 26, 1851. 42-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness.
By E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

Second Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, Bonnets, &c., for 1851.

STARR & WILLIAMS beg leave to announce to their customers, and all those visiting this place to buy Goods either at wholesale or retail, that they are now receiving their second supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or on the usual time for good paper.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants to our new stock of Goods, as we feel assured that we can offer inducements unsurpassed by any wholesale house in this town.

S. & W.
Oct. 31, 1851. 36tf

TOBACCO.

PRIME North Carolina and Virginia Chewing Tobacco, by the Box and retail.

J. & T. WADDILL.
October 25, 1851. 34-tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 TONS of HOOP IRON, suitable for Spirit Barrels, by
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.
June 1, 1850. 28-tf

BOOT-MAKERS,

WHO want a superior article of Oak Tan SOLE LEATHER, with French and American CALF SKINS, can be supplied at our Store.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Nov. 20, 1851. 41tf

Hotchkiss Water Wheels

CAN be furnished by the undersigned. Old Mills can save $40 to $45, and new Mills $30 to $40, by procuring these Wheels of me. Casting for the latest improvements in saw mills constantly on hand. Steam mills repaired throughout. Grates for burning saw dust, sash weights, corn shellers, Blacksmith irons, mill spindles, gearing, backs for chimneys, fronts for fire-places, and castings of every description, made to order.

He has just returned from the Great Exhibition, and is prepared to furnish machinery of the latest improvement. A few patterns for fancy railing fences for yards and cemeteries expected daily. Horse Powers for threshing grain, sawing wood, and grinding corn, made to order. A four-horse Power, with grist mill to grind 40 to 50 bushels of corn per day, for $250. He is also making preparation to manufacture Page's celebrated Saw Mills for sawing lumber,—will saw 5,000 feet of lumber per day.

A specimen of fancy Casting can be seen at the Observer Office.

H. G. HALL.
Nov. 19, 1851. 41-3m

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOLLOW-WARE, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

D. & W. McLaurin

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

—ALSO—

75 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails, assorted,
8 tons Swedes and English Iron,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,

With Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars; Green Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Powder; Shot; Bar Lead; Table Salt; Bar and Fancy Soaps. With a great variety of other articles, to which we invite the attention of purchasers at wholesale or retail, as low as any other house in the place.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.
SPECIAL TERM.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a Special Term of Cumberland Superior Court of Law will be held on the 2d Monday in February 1852, for the trial of such Civil Cases as were on the trial docket at Fall Term, 1851.

Suitors and witnesses will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

D. G. MACRAE, Clerk.
Nov. 22, 1851. 42tc

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

60 BBLS. Northern WHISKEY.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 10, 1851. 47tf

NATIONAL SERIES OF
Standard School Books,

PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John street, New York.

THE attention of School Teachers, School Committees, and the friends of Education generally, are invited to the following valuable Text Books for Schools, Academies and Colleges:

DAVIES' MATHEMATICS.

	Retail prices.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,	18
Davies' School Arithmetic,	37
Davies' Grammar of Arithmetic,	31
Davies' University Arithmetic,	75
Davies' Elementary Algebra,	75
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry,	$1 00
Davies' Practical Geometry and Mensuration,	75
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra,	1 25
Davies' Legendre's Geometry, new edition	1 37
Davies' Elements of Surveying,	1 50
Davies' Logic of Mathematics,	1 25
Chambers' Treasury of Knowledge,	75
Clark's Elements of Drawing,	75
Chambers' Natural Philosophy,	63
Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity,	75
Hamilton's Vegetable and Animal Physiology,	75
Chambers' Elements of Zoology,	88
Page's Elements of Geology,	75
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy,	38
Parker's Compendium of School Philosophy,	1 00
McIntire on the Use of the Globes,	75
Fulton & Eastman's Copy Books (Nos. 1, 2 and 3,	each 10
Fulton & Eastman's Penmanship,	25
Fulton & Eastman's Book keeping (Single and Double Entry)	75
Brooks' First Latin Lessons,	50
Brooks' Ovid's Metamorphoses,	2 00
Brooks' Collectanea Evangelica,	50
Brooks' First Greek Lessons,	50
Parker's First School Reader,	15
Parker's Second School Reader,	25
Parker's Third School Reader,	38
Parker's Fourth School Reader,	63
Parker's Rhetorical Reader,	75
Martin's Orthoepist, words of difficult pronunciation,	37
Northend's Little Speaker,	25
Northend's American Speaker,	63
Northend's School Dialogues,	63
Willard's History of the United States,	63
Willard's Universal History,	1 37
Zacho's New American Speaker,	1 25

Any of the above Books can be found at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale & Son, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 1, 1852. 52-3m

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.
July 26th, 1851. 8tf

Line of four-horse Post Coaches, from Fayetteville to Warsaw.—Daily.

THE Subscribers having secured the mail contract on the above Line, will commence THIS DAY, running a Line of Four Horse Post Coaches, Daily. Leaving Fayetteville at 6 P. M., and arriving at Warsaw at 4 past 6 A. M., in time for the Cars North and South. Returning, leave Warsaw on the arrival of the Cars, say about 1 or 2 P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville in ten hours. Every care will be taken to render the line pleasant, convenient, and safe, for Travellers.

A Line of Stages will be established as soon as possible, by the Plank Road, from Fayetteville via Carthage and Asheborough, to Lexington, Salem, and Salisbury.

McKINNON & McNEILL.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 8, 1851. 11-tf

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS of TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.
Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

IN STORE,

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and Spinning Wheels.

E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

WRAPPING PAPER.

450 REAMS Medium size,
65 " Blue, for Cotton Yarns.
From Manteo Paper Mills, Raleigh. For sale low by H. BRANSON & SON.
July 9, 1851. 5tf

HAIR FOR PLASTERING,

FOR sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST receiving my Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the best quality, from New York. Also, the latest Report of the New York FASHIONS.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my Stand on Hay street, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable style, and on the most favorable terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
Oct. 27, 1851. 37tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

SAVE COST.
THE LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by note or account, are hereby notified that all accounts and notes not settled by the first of March next, will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.
Jan'y 23, 1852. 59-*1m

ROBERT L. MARTIN,
No. 38 North Front Street,
Philadelphia,

Commission Merchant for the sale of Cotton and Woollen Yarns,

OFFERS his services to Southern Manufacturers for the sale of their Yarns on commission, and respectfully suggests that a thorough acquaintance with the Yarn trade, and with the Manufacturing interest generally, of this section, gives him facilities for promoting their interests. Any information concerning the demand for Yarns in this market, (being the principal consuming market for Yarns in the Union,) will be promptly furnished.

Orders for all kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery of the best construction, with latest improvements, will be executed on the lowest terms of the market.

Refer to Thos. Allibone & Co., Philadelphia.
C. Benbow, Fayetteville.
James Kyle, Jr., ditto.
Dec. 29, 1851. 50-tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE Subscriber, wishing to close out his present business in order to make room for other business, will offer great bargains in Goods.

The stock embraces a general assortment of Goods, Staple and Fancy, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Nails, Hollow-ware, Hardware, Coopers, Carpenters and Planting Tools.

Those indebted will please call and settle soon. Interest will be charged after the first of January next, for the year 1852, after 12 months.

Jan'y 29, 1852.

$825 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 15th August, 1851, a negro man named HENRY. The said boy is about 21 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a dark complexion, rather inclined to carry his head down, has a large mouth, and when he talks shows a considerable space between his front teeth, has a downcast look, and is rather bow legged. It is probable he may have changed his name, and may be passing as a free person. He is the property of the subscriber, and it is my intention to give the above reward of Twenty-five Dollars for his apprehension and safe delivery to me, or for information that will lead to his recovery, or that will convict any person of harboring or concealing him in order to get his services.

WILLIAM EVANS.
Dockery's Store, Richmond county, N. C.
Nov. 15, 1851. 41-3m

$850 Reward.

☞ The above reward will be paid for the delivery to me in Salisbury, N. C., or lodging in Jail